

About Prohibition

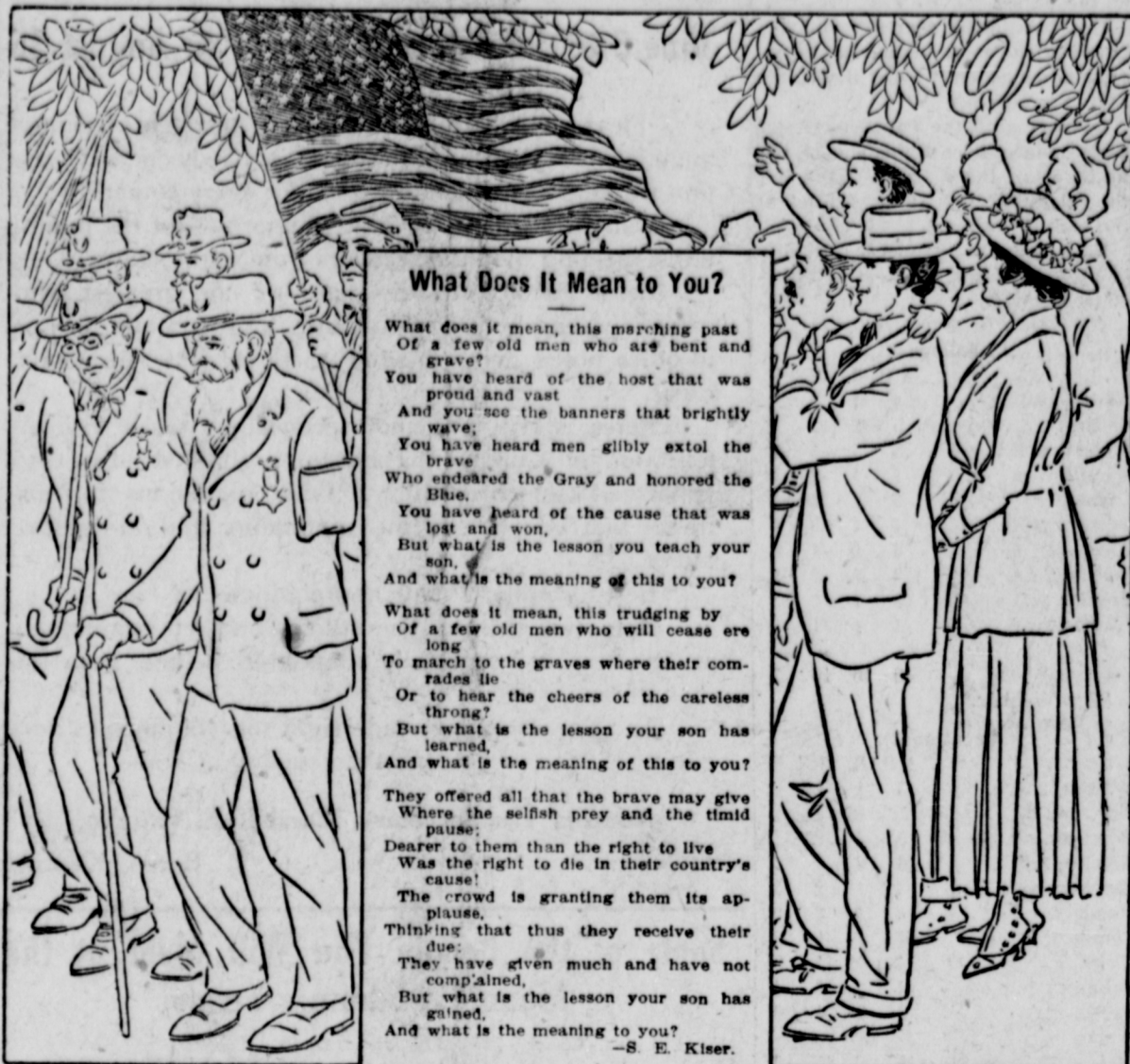
On next July 1st, unless Congress reverses itself, the United States outlaws the liquor traffic by act of Congress. National prohibition of the liquor traffic by Constitutional Amendment becomes effective January 16, 1920. Thus the legal manufacture and sale of beer and whiskey comes to an end in all our great nation. More than two-thirds of all the states had prohibited liquor by state law before the federal government made prohibition nationwide. Now the forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and all territories climb aboard the water wagon to remain there until two-thirds of all the states repeal the Eighteenth Amendment in the same fashion it has been adopted. No one believes this will be done.

A little more than half a century ago our Nation destroyed human slavery. We were the last civilized country to outlaw the slave traffic. Now in the great temperance reform our beloved Land has the honor of being the first to completely free herself from this curse. Other countries, however, are not far behind America in this movement. Canada is a partner and Denmark a close second. New Zealand missed her chance to enter with us this year by 1800 majority. The campaign against alcohol is now world-wide.

A great international convention with delegates from fifty countries is to meet in Washington, D. C., the first of next month. Tours of dry cities and states are now being conducted by the Anti-Saloon League to show the visiting delegates from other countries just how much prohibition of liquor aids business and lessens crime. This international congress at Washington is the opening movement of a campaign against alcohol which will end in complete and final banishment of liquor throughout the whole world.

The Peace Congress at Paris has recognized this fact by several articles in the peace pact relating to the regulation of the liquor traffic. The world knows that alcohol is humanity's greatest enemy and it now appears that out of the War is coming the settlement. Let us feel a just pride that America has pointed the way and instead of being the last as in the case of human slavery has been the first to banish liquor. We as Kentuckians must remember that next November we are called upon to write into our State Constitution a clause forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in Kentucky. Only by voting overwhelmingly for this amendment to our State Charter can we show ourselves in step with the progress of our age.

Memorial Day



What Does It Mean to You?

What does it mean, this marching past
Of a few old men who are bent and
grave?
You have heard of the host that was
proud and vast
And you see the banners that brightly
wave,
You have heard men glibly extol the
brave
Who endeared the Gray and honored the
Blue.
You have heard of the cause that was
lost and won,
But what is the lesson you teach your
son,
And what is the meaning of this to you?
What does it mean, this trudging by
Of a few old men who will cease ere
long
To march to the graves where their com-
rades lie
Or to hear the cheers of the careless
throngs?
But what is the lesson your son has
learned,
And what is the meaning of this to you?
They offered all that the brave may give
Where the selfish prey and the timid
pause,
Dearest to them than the right to live
Was the right to die in their country's
cause!
The crowd is granting them its ap-
plause,
Thinking that thus they receive their
due,
They have given much and have not
complained,
But what is the lesson your son has
gained,
And what is the meaning to you?
—S. E. Kiser.

World News

The Peace Congress is making headway with the terms of settlement affecting other countries than Germany. The boundaries of the new Czech-Slavic and Jugo-Slavic states have been drawn definitely and questions affecting Rumania have been determined. The Austrian representatives are in Versailles and will soon know the terms. An effort is being made to keep separate the representatives from Austria-Hungary and Germany, that they may not conspire.

The present German government is still giving expression to the opposition to the peace terms and denies reports that the peace will eventually be signed, regardless of the views of the government. Numerous petitions are said to be reaching the Pope at Rome to get him to use his influence in the line of modifying the terms and making them less harsh.

The question of referring the treaty of peace to the people of Germany has been suggested as one way of solving the question and of throwing the responsibility from the shoulders of the government. From all appearances there is a good deal of popular opposition to the treaty but nothing definite can at present be predicted as to the result of such referendum.

The Belgians are much incensed at the selection of the colors of the new German flag. They are the same as those used in the Belgian flag and could not easily be distinguished at a distance. It does not appear, thus far, that there has been any intentional imitation but the resentment is nothing but natural. Germany should select colors and designs that are different, at any rate, from those of the allies. Perhaps it is a case of German lack of humor.

Korea has sent a formal request to the Peace Congress to recognize the independence of that country. The case is surely a strong one and is based on almost every principle involved in the policy of self-determination as laid down by the Congress. The difficulty of the situation is the connection of Japan with the allies in the war against Germany. The Korean movement is one of the largest examples of passive resistance on record.

England has finally decided to send a commission to Egypt to investigate the causes of unrest which continue to exist. It has never been the policy of that country to deny freedom of action in large measures to the native Egyptian population, and such liberty has not been abused to any great extent. It is just such tolerance that has made England the successful governor of so many backward sections of the world.

The death of the Emir of Afghanistan was reported some time ago, and it has been followed, as was expected, by an uprising which is somewhat serious on account of the invasion of India. The aims of the whole movement seems to come from Russian influence and effort to push the cause of the Bolsheviks into the vast and ignorant hordes of India. The British army is already on the alert and will probably be able to hold the movement back.

A recent report gives much hope that Italy will retreat from her demands for the seaport of Fiume in return for mining concessions at other points. It is also mentioned that she gives up the Dodecanese Islands to Greece and thus withdraws from her ambitions for a colonial development in the direction of Asia Minor. These are both very wise decisions if they are true.

88TH SAILS FOR U. S. SOON

Men From Illinois, North Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa Assigned to Early Convoy.

Washington, May 19.—The Eighty-eighth division (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois) has been assigned to early convoy, the war department was notified by General Pershing. The following additional units also have been assigned for early return: Evacuation Ambulance Company 7, Companies 1 and 3 of the Second regiment, air service; motor transport repair units 301 and 302.

Kentucky News

Prof. J. G. Grabbe, of the University of Colorado, is being considered for the Presidency of Kentucky Wesleyan College to succeed President J. L. Clark who has resigned.

Kentucky won the great Victory Loan Handicap with sales totaling \$24,877,350. She was declared to be the first state in the Eighth (St. Louis) Federal Reserve District to go over the top. Kentucky's quota was \$24,795,150.

James D. Black, of Barbourville, Lieutenant Governor for three years, became Governor of Kentucky at 12:25 o'clock Monday afternoon. The oath was administered by Judge Rollin Hurt, of the Court of Appeals. The inauguration ceremonies were simple.

A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky, was sworn in Tuesday, May 20, as United States Senator. He was escorted by his colleague, Senator J. C. W. Beckham, to the desk of Vice President Marshall, who administered the oath of office. A number of friends of the former Governor were in the galleries to witness the simple ceremony.

The troubles anticipated by Louisville as to next winter's fuel gas are all over, and the situation which at first promised considerable litigation has been relieved. The Pennington Oil and Gas Company, composed of a number of wealthy West Virginia coal operators, has closed a contract with the Louisville Gas and Electric Company for a supply covering the next fifteen years.

The acreage of wheat in Kentucky is given at 21% more than last year's estimate. This is due largely to the efforts made last fall for an increased acreage at that time. The approximate acreage as of May 1st, 1919, was 106% as compared with 86% at the same time last year with conditions at 89%, which is slightly less than last year. Opinions vary as to the extent wheat has been injured by the extreme cold spell the latter part of April.

Total subscriptions to the Methodist Missionary Centenary Fund in the Kentucky Conference were \$425,800, according to reports reaching W. W. Ball, conference director, Tuesday night. Southern Methodists of the State raised \$40,647 during the day, and it is thought that the quota of \$600,000 will be easily reached before the close of the campaign Sunday, May 25. The Maysville district of the conference is leading with \$87,500; the Lexington district is second with \$84,500, and the Covington district ranks third with \$81,687.

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U. S. News

Another bonus for service men is proposed in a bill drafted by Representative Emerson, Ohio. He would give the fighters \$300 in addition to the \$60 granted by the last Congress.

Neither the British Admiralty nor the Air Ministry had received any news regarding the fate of Harry Hawker's Sopwith airplane, in which he flew from Newfoundland, in an attempt to cross the Atlantic, according to the last report. All available ships are searching for the machine.

Congress organized itself Tuesday during the first hours of the extraordinary session with the election of Representative Gillett as Speaker of the House and Senator Cummins, of Iowa, as President pro tempore of the Senate. Yesterday both houses met to hear President Wilson's message.

Nearly 11,000 troops of the American Expeditionary Forces arrived at New York Wednesday morning from France on the transports Siboney, Iowan, Rochambeau, Scanton and Arizona. The majority comprised units of the 29th, 33rd, 41st and 82nd Divisions and included Brig. Gen. Edward L. King, commanding the 65th Infantry Brigade, formerly the Illinois National Guard.

Formal notice of a contest in the election of Truman H. Newberry, Senator-elect from Michigan, was given when the filing in the Senate of petitions by Henry Ford, defeated Democratic candidate, asking for an investigation of campaign expenditures and a recount of the ballots. The charges are those presented by Mr. Ford last session to the Senate Elections Committee. Mr. Newberry, however, took his seat without objection.

President Wilson, in his message to congress yesterday, recommended repeal of the wartime prohibition law — so far as it applies to wine and beer only; announced definitely that the railroad systems and telegraph and telephone lines would be returned to private ownership; urged a revision of war taxes particularly to abolish the manufacturers and retail sales exercises; and outlined generally a programme respecting labor. These were the "high spots" of the President's message cabled from Paris.

Rear Admiral Jackson, at Ponta Delgada, Azore Islands, tabled the Navy Department that the NC-4, which made a successful flight from Newfoundland to the Azores, had left Horta for Ponta

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U. S. PLANES REACH AZORES IN SEA FLIGHT

NC-4 Arrives at Horta, Island of Fayal, Azores, From Trepassey.

FLIES 13,000 MILES IN 14:13

"Columbus of the Air" Send Radio Messages to Destroyers Who Relay Them to American Naval Station at Bar Harbor, Me.

Washington, May 19.—The whole city was on the qui vive awaiting the final announcement of the arrival of the navy seaplane at Ponta Delgada, in the Azores. The navy department in particular is having the greatest difficulty in suppressing its elation over the success of the flyers on the longest and most dangerous leg of the flight to Europe. Although no word has been received from either the NC-1 or NC-3, naval officers believe both seaplanes have probably reached Ponta Delgada instead of joining the NC-4 at Horta.

Washington, May 19.—The navy seaplane NC-4 arrived at Horta, Island of Fayal, Azores, at 1:25 p. m. Greenwich time (9:25 a. m. Chicago time).

The NC-4 left Trepassey, Newfoundland at 6:07 p. m., which would make her time fourteen hours and thirteen minutes for the 1,200 mile flight to Horta.

[The NC-4, first to reach the Azores, was the last to reach Trepassey, having been delayed on the first leg of its flight.]

An intercepted message from the United States seaplane NC-4 said the weather was foggy near the Azores and this is taken to explain the landing at Horta, instead of continuing on to Ponta Delgada.

Traced Progress by Radio.

From the time the aerial voyagers left Trepassey bay shortly after 6 o'clock Friday night, until they had passed destroyer No. 13, more than 500 miles out, radio stations on this coast were able to trace their progress by intercepted radio messages. By this means the powerful government station at Bar Harbor, Me., kept the navy department "watch party" constantly informed regarding the expedition for more than eight hours. Although the radio apparatus on board the seaplanes was designed for a radius of only about 250 miles, the Maine station intercepted messages exchanged between the planes when they were more than 1,200 miles distant. This was declared by expert radio officers at the department to be one of the most surprising features of the epochal undertaking. When the flight was planned it was not expected that the stations on this side would be able to hear Commander Towers' messages after his squadron was 200 miles at sea.

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THE GRAND ARMY AT BERE

Words of Appreciation from a Veteran

Circular Letter No. 3, Headquarters Department of Kentucky, authorized me to get a ticket over the railroad and "fall in line" on the campus at Berea, May 14, 1919, and move by the "right flank," capture the best time any Yankee has had since he was "mustered out." The first line of defenses encountered was in rear of the depot and its flag bore one word of defiance, "WELCOME!" I fell in with the other divisions and we immediately went forward under command of Gen. LeVant Dodge and captured all the "tanks" and converted them into means of transportation to the "city set on a hill which cannot be hid."

BEREA! The city where Paul found the people addicted to the reading of the Bible, Berea in Madison county, Kentucky, where John G. Fee, the Lewis county martyr, for principle, put the Bible into politics, into the school and into the minds and hearts of all the generations of Berea's pupils from 1853 to 1919.

On the campus of Berea College where congregate today to the sessions from 1,500 to 2,000 pupils on a plat of land dedicated to Liberty and Freedom by that sterling old patriot, Cassius M. Clay, and con-

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PRAIRIE TROOPS LAND AT GOTHAM

Transport Mount Vernon, Carrying Part of 33rd Division, Arrives in New York.

SECRETARY DANIELS ON SHIP

Fighters Welcomed Home by Governor Lowden and Illinois Committee and New York Executive—Great Homecoming Planned.

New York, May 19.—The vanguard of the Prairie division arrived in New York after a year in the war. The men came on the transport Mount Vernon, traveling at an 18-knot clip.

The navy department docked the vessel at pier 1, Hoboken. Three boats went down the bay to meet the Mount Vernon off quarantine. The New York mayor's welcome committee and a band were on a patrol boat. Governor Lowden headed the Illinois welcome committee and a party of 250 relatives and friends greeted the boys from the decks of the steamship Princess.

Maj. Gen. David Shanks and high officials of the army and navy went aboard the Mount Vernon from the army tug General Johnston. The navy officials welcomed Secretary Daniels,

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Read the Bargain Counter News on page four.

Patronize our home merchants. They have you in mind when they buy their stock of goods, and purchase a selection that will meet your needs.

It pays to advertise. One of The Citizen staff sold a typewriter twice — once to a lady in Indiana — because he advertised the article in The Citizen.

Reinhardt's speech on page two was given at the Memorial Exercises in Chapel, and we are encouraging soldiers to send in accounts of their experiences.

Students: Be sure to subscribe for The Citizen before going home.

School News from Various Departments

FOUNDATION GIRLS WIN GAME

The Foundation girls won a baseball game from the Vocational girls in a warmly contested game Monday afternoon. The score: 17 to 16.

SENIOR PARTY

The College Seniors enjoyed a party trip to Cow Bell Hollow last Monday. It was a blithesome and happy experience for all who were privileged to be numbreed as members of the picnicking expedition.

HUMPHREY VISITS

Flying Sergeant Humphrey, formerly Professor Humphrey, Professor of Biology in Berea College, paid a visit to Berea this week and talked to the College students in chapel. He is now stationed at Philadelphia, but hopes to receive his discharge from the service soon.

AEOLIAN GIVES PLAY

The Aeolian Literary Society gave a play in Upper Chapel last Saturday night. They rendered scenes from Hiawatha very delicately and delightfully. The program was begun by addresses, stories and music. A pretty feature was the Pantomime "Old Kentucky Home," by Carrie Lee Popplewell, Myrtle Sharp, and Beatrice Bertram.

COLLINS GETS THIRD PLACE

Boyd N. Collins, the orator chosen to represent Berea in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest, won third place last week when the contest was staged at Centre College. It was understood that Collins tied for second and in the last analysis was given third place. Mullins of Georgetown won first honors.

FIELD DAY PRIZES AWARDED

The Field Day prizes were awarded in United Chapel Saturday morning. College won first honors over all other departments, by making 54 points. And it is interesting to note that these points were all made by Alpha Zeta men. Willard Andes, College, won the Gold Medal by making five first places or 25 points; Eckman, Academy, received the Silver Medal, making 16 points; and Joe Wilson, College, the Bronze Medal, by getting 13 points.

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR NEEDED IN BERE A

After awarding the athletic prizes Saturday Doctor Raymond talked a while about athletics. He said that Berea College needed a man who can give his whole time to the direction of sports, recreation and play. We think there is hardly a student, surely, hardly a thinking student, who does not see a crying need for such a teacher. Such a man would take the place of a great many nurses and pill boxes.

DR. AND MRS. ROBERTS GIVE PARTY

Dr. and Mrs. Roberts gave a delightful party to the members of the College department Monday night. It was the desire of the Roberts to give a lawn party but this was made impossible by rain and the party was held in Ladies Hall.

Games were played, music was enjoyed, and refreshments were served. Everybody had a good time.

NORMAL AGRICULTURAL PLAY

One of the best things of the season was the agricultural play, "Between Two Lives," given May 19, in the College Tabernacle by the advanced agricultural class of the Normal School, under direction of Mr. R. C. Miller. The parts were well played and the fifteen hundred people present went home feeling that they had not only been well entertained but had also learned some valuable lessons about agriculture. This was a real country life play. We need more such plays in Berea.

BEREA "Y" DELEGATION GOES TO LEXINGTON

John Welsh, J. B. Waller, and James Kelly, Berea Cabinet members of the "Y," attended the Inter-Collegiate cabinet members meeting at Lexington the latter part of last week.

The meetings were lively and interesting and much enthusiasm was manifested toward the next year's program which was proposed. The purpose of the meeting was to arrange this program.

AT THE BUNGALOW

About twenty girls along with Miss Welsh and Miss Bowersox and other teachers spent the week end at the Bungalow on Indian Fort Mountain. "We had a grand and glorious time," said the girls.

VOCATIONAL SKINNED BY COLLEGE "PANTHERS"

The famous Vocational outfit that has won so many snaps bit the dust last Saturday afternoon when the College nine humped them in a hard slammed game with the close score of 10 to 8. This was the first game of the series.

The Vocationals were four notches ahead at the close of the fourth inning and had only come down one until the eighth.

In the eighth the Panthers crossed the plate three times and in the ninth again three times. This left the "Rabbits" two miles behind at the end of the race.

Hays did the strongest pitching of the season and the fielding classed very good.

The score in detail follows:

College	A.	B.	R.	H.	E.
Andes, 3rd b.	4	1	3	0	
Collins, r.f.	5	2	2	0	
Wilson, 2nd b.	5	1	3	2	
Hackney, c.	4	1	2	0	
Carpenter, c.f.-s.s.	5	1	2	0	
Porter, 1st b.	4	1	2	0	
Hays, p.	4	0	1	0	
Webber, s.s.	3	1	2	2	
Fielder, l.f.	5	1	1	3	
Adkins, c.f.	1	1	1	0	
	40	10	19	7	

*For Webber.

Vocational

	A.	B.	R.	H.	E.
Wilson, 2nd b.	5	1	1	0	
Fry, 1st b.	5	0	2	1	
Bowman, s.s.	5	1	2	1	
Nowlin, 3rd b.	3	0	1	2	
Stephenson, c.f.	4	1	2	0	
Hendrix, r.f.	4	1	2	0	
Combs, l.f.	4	1	1	0	
Clark, c.	4	1	1	0	
Johnson, p.	4	2	2	1	
Parson, l.f.	3	0	1	0	
	41	8	15	5	

"NO TOBACCO LEAGUE" TO MEET SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Those interested in the "No Tobacco League," organized a few weeks ago, are urged to come to the Sunday afternoon meeting next Sunday at 3:30 in Upper Chapel.

Plans for the summer will be discussed; arrangements made for the vacation campaign; and the officers will be installed.

The officers are: President, John Deyton; Vice President, Miss Roberts; Secretary, Miss Maude Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, James Kelly.

Deputation:

Oren Metzger, chairman, Wisdom Bilbrey, John Deyton.

ACADEMY SENIOR BANQUET

Monday night the Seniors entertained their faculty with a banquet. The old Normal dining hall was decorated and used for the occasion. Streamers of old rose and silver colored crepe paper were run out from the center of the ceiling to the walls, while the walls were covered with banners representing the different Academy societies. Evergreens were freely used. Hardly a bare place was to be seen. In fact, nothing in the way of decoration, time, or effort was spared to make this one of the most elaborate banquets of the year. A beautiful banner pennant of the class colors, made for the occasion, hung over the entrance.

The meal itself was worthy of the highest praise.

After that part of the pleasure was over with, those present were entertained with the following program:

The Banquet, William C. Bowen Our Aims, Mary Hatfield Music, Butler, Adkins and Gugel Academy Seniors of '19, John Deaton

Violin Solo, Mary Johnson Prophecy, Mary Wertenberger The Faculty, Orville Coomer Music, Orene Martin and Bess Jordan

Closing address, President

Kieth Crawford was toast master. Every one departed feeling that this was an evening well spent.

Important National Parks.

Yellowstone national park was constituted by congress many years ago. This public playground of the whole people, now an object of interest to every tourist who visits the West, includes the famous geyser district of the Yellowstone valley and hundreds of other interesting phenomena and beauties of nature. The park has an area of 2,142,720 acres, making it by far the largest as well as the first of the national parks of the nation. Other important national parks in the United States are the Yosemite in California, the Glacier in Montana, the Mt. Rainier in Washington, the Sequoia in California, the Crater lake in Oregon, the Wind Cave in South Dakota, the Platt in Oklahoma and the Mesa Verde in Colorado.

DO YOU LIVE IN THE MOUNTAINS?

Attend Mountain Summer School

With Chautauqua Features

BEREA COLLEGE, BERE A, KENTUCKY

June 6 to July 11 and July 11 to August 15

Pleasure and profit for aspiring teachers, business men, farmers, discharged soldiers, house-keepers, Christian workers. "Something good for every corner!"

Daily discussions of things important for the mountains, meeting mountain leaders from eight states.

Berea Faculty includes many of the greatest educators and speakers of the south, and summer brings in other noted men, moving pictures, entertainments, music.

Berea is religious, non-sectarian, "works with all followers of Christ." Tobacco, prohibited except to confirmed users over thirty. Only conditions for entrance that you live in the mountains and are above fifteen.

Best location, climate and equipment!

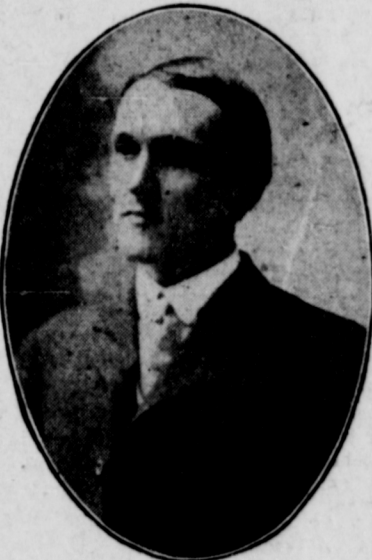
Note two things: The studies and entertainments are the best, and especially adapted to people from the mountains.

And the prices are made right for young folks just getting a start—"cheaper than staying at home."

Address The Secretary, Marshall E. Vaughn, Adv.) Berea, Kentucky

Some of the People You Will Meet at the Mountain Summer School

F. O. Clark, Dean of Vocational Schools and Professor of Mountain Agriculture, was born and reared in Ohio, but came to Berea with his father in 1901. His father was in charge of the Berea College farm till 1911. In 1908 the son completed the science course in the College and two years later visited Europe in educational travel. Special



studies were pursued in the University of Wisconsin, Cornell, Tennessee, and Columbia. Since 1908 Professor Clark has made Mountain Agriculture his specialty and it is doubtful if a better authority exists on this subject than Professor Clark. He will have charge of these courses the last five weeks of the Summer Session.

James Garfield Durham will welcome the students desiring to study Foundation School subjects in the Summer School. He is a graduate of the Berea Normal School and has been a student in the University of Chicago one summer and in Wooster



one summer. His knowledge of rural educational needs comes from years of experience as teacher and examiner in Jackson county, Kentucky. Mr. Durham makes his home with his family in the residence portion of the beautiful new Foundation men's dormitory, "Blue Ridge."

John Newton Peck, A.B., Professor of Mathematics, will instruct those interested in Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry in the Summer School. He is a graduate of Fremont College, Nebraska, and has



spent three summers as a student of mathematics in the University of Chicago. He has had nine years experience as supervisor and instructor in the public schools of Nebraska and Wyoming and has been in Berea for nine years as teacher of mathematics. His pupils all speak in terms of high praise and admiration of Professor Peck's instruction.

Dr. Robert H. Cowley, A.B., M.D., the Health Officer and College Physician and Professor of Hygiene and Physiology, will see to the well-being of any student in the Summer School who by chance might



become sick. Dr. Cowley was graduated from Oberlin College in 1896 and from Western Reserve Medical School in 1901. He has made special investigative researches in London, England, and in Vienna, Austria. He has practiced medicine in Cleveland and Loraine, Ohio, and since 1915 has been in charge of the new elaborate, and fully equipped Berea College Hospital. You forget Dr. Cowley is a physician and think of him solely as a friend. His warm personal interest in each student endears him to the entire student body. Don't fear getting sick when Dr. Cowley is in charge. The enviable record of good health in Berea College speaks volumes of praise for Dr. Cowley. Only six deaths as a result of influenza from more than one thousand cases this year is a record unsurpassed in the United States.

Editor's note: Next week's Citizen will tell of Miss Corwin, the Librarian, and other Summer School teachers.

THE SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS

John F. Smith

Public sentiment in the Southland, under the direction of the leaders of the Sociological Congress, is rapidly taking the form of great social movements. These movements are destined to have a most wholesome influence on the social and economic life of the southern people.

The meeting held at Knoxville, May 11 to 14, was noteworthy for several reasons.

First, it was the Reconstruction Meeting of the Congress, and timely topics of great importance to the South were dealt with.

Second, All the leading organizations at work in the southern field were represented, and encouraging reports were given of the work that is being done.

Third, The leaders of the Negro race met with the white leaders and discussed, in the frankest and friendliest manner, matters of great concern and interest to both races.

Fourth, The program of the Congress will enlarge for next year by the addition of two new sections—Training for Social Work, and Community Organization. It was also decided to organize a branch congress to meet some time this fall at some point west of the Mississippi.

Among the prominent social welfare leaders in attendance were Dr. James E. McCulloch, Secretary, Dr. A. D. Weatherford, Dr. James H. Dillard, Dr. T. J. Jones, U. S. Commissioner P. P. Claxton, Miss Julia Lathrop, and many others.

Among the leaders of the Negroes who were present were Dr. Monroe C. Work, Bishop Clinton, Bishop Clement, the venerable Isaiah Montgomery, and others well known to the people of the South.

A most pleasing feature of the meeting was the group singing led by Mr. Kinsey of the War Camp Community Service, and the rare music furnished at all the sessions by the Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Berea was represented at the meeting by Dr. Raymond, Dr. Weidner, and Prof. John F. Smith.

MUD BALLS

Said the one, "Have you any thumb tacks?"

Said the other, "No. How would finger nails do?"

M.—"Young man, fortune will surely come to you if you work hard."

W.—"Yes, and if he doesn't come he'll send his daughter, 'Miss Fortune'."

Senior B.Ped. to Training School pupil — "What animal has the greatest fondness for man?"

P.—"A woman."

Teacher—"How many people are there in the Mongolian race?"

Joe Wilson—"Don't know, I wasn't there."

"Say, I saw Elva Back."

"That's nothing, I saw Bertha Puff."

"Shucks, you've got nothin' on me, I saw Hugh O. Porter."

"Believe I saw Thomas Hunter."

"All uv you go off, I saw Green Trimble."

"You win."

WITH THE DOUGHBOYS IN BELGIUM

I. M. Reinhardt, Pvt. 1st Cl., 1st Bn., 148 Inf.

I am not accustomed to talking about war, before strangers, and I feel a little embarrassed, owing to a singular co-incident which happened a few minutes ago. While we were being assembled down in front of the Tavern a man tapped me on the shoulder. I turned around and looked into the face of a Chaplain from my own Regiment, whom I had not seen for many weeks. Of course I was glad to see this Chaplain again, but it has caused me some worry since, I fear that if I don't stick close to the truth he'll want to speak to me after I have finished.

All of you have read and heard the story of Belgium, but you do not understand it, because the real truth about Belgium is not perceived by any process of reading or hearing. Rather it is a feeling which a man gets by experiencing it. You see it in the devastation of the fields, and in the ruin and wreckage of the towns, and it shows in the faces of the women and children and old men.

The English and Belgian troops had been driving the Germans across Belgium toward the Rhine, their advance was halted along the Lys River and they seemed unable to dislodge the enemy at that point.

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CONTEST ESSAY

By Eva Hamrick — 6th Grade, Foundation School

Finish the Job

We as Americans must finish the job. Shall we sit down now and say, "The war is over and I will not buy any more bonds?" But my dear American friends, listen! Shall we let what our army and navy have fought and died for be lost now? Just because we are not willing to deny ourselves a few dollars? Shall we neglect our duty to lend our nation some money when thousands of others have given their all? "What!" We refuse to trust our government when perhaps the fate of the nation depends on our help? I say no! A thousand times no!

We will buy bonds and help to maintain the victory for which our noble lads have died. It will only be putting our money out on interest, for one of the best causes of the age. We would be ashamed to have it said we started a job and didn't have enough push about us to finish it.

I say let's rally 'round "Dear Old Uncle Sam," and carry this thing through to the finish.

We will only be helping ourselves as we try to help our nation.

If we "Cast our bread on the water" now we will receive it again after many days. We will finish the job, for we don't want the widows and orphans to say, "Our loved ones died in vain." Our nation is strong enough to finish this job it has started. I only wish I could make every one feel it a privilege as well as a duty to help finish this job. Suppose a man was to build a house and make it one of the most beautiful buildings, put in all the modern conveniences and then not put any door shutters to it. We would say, "O foolish man." And so will the world say about us if we fail to finish this job we have started.

But we are not going to stop until the job is finished, and we know we have done everything we can to make it one of the most complete victories the world has ever known. Let's show to the world our nation is backed by a people who are loyal and true to the cause for which our forefathers fought and died, and what our own dear lads stand ready to die for.

Then we can truly sing, "My country, 'tis of Thee, Sweet land of liberty." Let's make America "The land of the true, and the home of the loyal, as well as "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

America means opportunity. It means opportunity to get wealth, power, influence, and honor. It means opportunity to make the most of one's powers of body and mind. But more than all else, it means opportunity to make this country better by honest, faithful service, and sincere efforts to do our duty, and help on international peace and good will among all the nations of the world.

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THE LIGHT IN THE PLEADING

A TALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY
IN THE TIME OF SILAS WRIGHT

By
IRVING BACHELLER

AUTHOR OF
"BEN HOLDEN, DYN AND I, DAREL OF THE BLESSED ISLES,
KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE, ETC., ETC."

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Barton Baynes, orphan, is taken to live with his uncle, Peabody Baynes, and his Aunt Deel on a farm on Rattlesnake in a neighborhood called Lickety-split, about the year 1828. Barton meets Sally Dunkelberg, about his own age, but socially of a class above the Bayneses, and is fascinated by the pretty face and fine clothes.

CHAPTER II—Barton meets Roving Kate, known in the neighborhood as the "Silent Woman." Amos Grimshaw, young son of the richest man in the township, is a visitor at the Baynes home, and Roving Kate tells the fortunes of the two boys, predicting a bright future for Barton and death on the gallows for Amos. Reproved for an act of boyish mischief Barton runs away, intending to make his home with the Dunkelbergs. He reaches the village of Canton and falls into a sleep of exhaustion on a porch. There he is found by Silas Wright, Jr., prominent man in public affairs, who, knowing Peabody Baynes, takes Barton home after buying him new clothes.

CHAPTER III—Barton and his uncle and aunt visit Canton and hear Silas Wright read a sermon.

CHAPTER IV—Silas Wright evinces much interest in Barton, and sends a box of books and magazines to the Baynes home. The election of Silas Wright to the United States senate is announced.

CHAPTER V—When Barton is twelve years old he becomes a ward of the estate of a wonderful and mysterious power known as "Money," and learns how, through his possession of that wonderful thing Grimshaw is the most powerful and greatly dreaded man in the community, most of the settlers being in his debt. After a visit to the Baynes home Mr. Wright leaves a note in a sealed envelope, which Barton is to read on the first night when he leaves home to attend school.

CHAPTER VI—Barton is asked to drive a load to mill, arrives safely, but in a snowstorm, unable to see the road, the horses get into the ditch and a wheel of the wagon is broken. Uncle Peabody manages to get together enough to satisfy Grimshaw and obtain an extension.

CHAPTER VII—Now in his sixteenth year Barton accompanies "Mr. Purvis," the hired man, to the postoffice at Canton. On the way they meet a rider, and the three journey together. They are held up by a man with a gun, who makes the highwayman's demand of "Your money or your life." Purvis runs away, while the stranger draws a pistol, but before he can use it the robber shoots and kills him. Barton's horse throws him and runs away. As the murderer bends over the stranger Barton throws a stone which he observes wounds the thief, who makes off at once, but not until Barton has noted that his gun stock was broken in a peculiar manner. Search of the neighborhood for the robber is unavailing and the stranger is buried.

CHAPTER VIII—Barton leaves home to attend Michael Hackett's school. Amos Grimshaw is arrested charged with the murder of the stranger.

CHAPTER IX—Grimshaw seeks to bribe Barton to be silent about his wounding the murderer of the man killed on the road. The offer is spurned.

CHAPTER X—Emissaries of Ben Grimshaw seek to kidnap Barton, or do worse. He is warned by "Silent Kate," and escapes.

CHAPTER XI—Uncle Peabody, Aunt Deel and the neighbors celebrated Christmas. "Old Kate" is one of the party.

CHAPTER XII—Barton and Sally Dunkelberg formally pledge their troth.

CHAPTER XIII—Old Kate's silent but unrelenting pursuit of Old Ben Grimshaw has its effect, and goaded beyond endurance, Grimshaw dies as the "Silent Woman" points at him.

CHAPTER XIV—Barton gets a letter from "Roving Kate" which heartens him immensely, although at the time he doesn't understand it.

CHAPTER XV—Barton moves from boyhood into manhood, and chooses his own road.

CHAPTER XVI—He meets the mother of Silas Wright, and learns the story of Kate Fullerton, "Wandering Kate."

CHAPTER XVII.

I Start in a Long Way.

We reached Canton at six o'clock in the evening of a beautiful summer day. I went at once to call upon the Silas Wrights and learned from a man at the door that they had gone away for the summer. How keen was my disappointment! I went to the tavern and got my supper and then over to Ashery lane to see Michael Hackett and his family. I found the schoolmaster playing his violin.

"Now God be praised—here is Bart!" he exclaimed as he put down his instrument and took my hands in his. "I've heard, my boy, how bravely you've weathered the capes and I'm proud of you—that I am!"

I wondered what he meant for a second and then asked:

"How go these days with you?"

"Swift as the weaver's shuttle," he answered. "Sit you down, while I call the family. They're out in the kitchen putting the dishes away. Many hands make light labor."

They came quickly and gathered about me—a noisy, happy group. The younger children kissed me and sat on my knees and gave me the small news of the neighborhood.

How good were the look of those friendly faces and the full-hearted pleasure of the whole family at my coming!

"What a joy for the spare room!" exclaimed the schoolmaster. "Sure I wouldn't wonder if the old bed was dancing on its four legs this very minute."

ing." Betsy went on. "She said that young Mr. Latour was at the same hotel and that he and her father were good friends."

I wonder if she really enjoyed sticking this thorn into my flesh—a thorn which made it difficult for me to follow the advice of the schoolmaster and robbed me of the little peace I might

have enjoyed. My faith in Sally wavered up and down until it settled at its wonted level and reassured me.

It was a perfect summer morning and I enjoyed my walk over the familiar road and up into the hill country. The birds seemed to sing a welcome to me. Men and boys I had known waved their hats in the hayfields and looked at me. There are few pleasures in this world like that of a boy getting home after a long absence.

My heart beat fast when I saw the house and my uncle and Purvis coming in from the twenty-acre lot with a load of hay. Aunt Deel stood on the front steps looking down the road. Now and then her waving handkerchief went to her eyes. Uncle Peabody came down the standard off his load and walked toward me.

"Say, stranger, have you seen anything of a feller by the name of Bart Baynes?" he demanded.

"Have you?" I asked.

"No, sir, I ain't. Gosh a'mighty! Say! what have you done with that boy of our'n?"

"What have you done to our house?" I asked again.

"Built on an addition."

"That's what I've done to your boy," I answered.

"Thunder an' lightnin'! How you've raised the roof!" he exclaimed as he



"Thunder an' Lightnin'! How You've Raised the Roof!"

grabbed my satchel. Dressed like a statesman an' bigger'n a bullmoose, I can't rattle with no more. But, say, I'll run ye a race. I can beat ye an' carry the satchel, too."

We ran pell-mell up the lane to the steps like a pair of children.

Aunt Deel did not speak. She just put her arms around me and laid her dear old head upon my breast. Uncle Peabody turned away. Then what a silence! Off in the edge of the woodland I heard the fairy flute of a woodthrush.

"Purvis, you drive that load on the floor an' put up the horses," Uncle Peabody shouted in a moment. "If you don't like it you can hire 'nother man. I won't do no more till after dinner. This slave business is played out."

"All right," Purvis answered.

"You bet it's all right. I'm fer abolition an' I've stood your dominion, nigger-driver ways long enough fer one mornin'. If you don't like it you can look for another man."

Aunt Deel and I began to laugh at this good-natured, make-believe scolding of Uncle Peabody and the emotional strain was over. They led me into the house, where a delightful surprise awaited me, for the rooms had been decorated with balsam boughs and sweet ferns. A glowing mass of violets, framed in moss, occupied the center of the table. The house was filled with the odors of the forest, which, as they knew, were dear to me. I had written that they might expect me some time before noon, but I begged them not to meet me in Canton, as I wished to walk home after my long ride. So they were ready for me.

I remember how they felt the cloth on my back and how proudly they surveyed it.

"Couldn't buy them goods 'round these parts," said Uncle Peabody.

"Nor nothin' like 'em—no, sir."

"Feels a little bit like the butternut trousers," said Aunt Deel as she felt my coat.

"Ayes, but them butternut trousers ain't what they used to be when they was young and limber," Uncle Peabody remarked. "Seems so they was gettin' kind o' wrinkled an' baldheaded-like, 'specially where I set down."

"Ayes! Wal I guess a man can't grow old without his pants growin' old, too—ayes!" said Aunt Deel.

"If yer legs are in 'em ev'ry Sunday they ketch it of ye," my uncle answered. "Long sermons are hard on pants, seems to me."

"An' the longer the legs the harder the sermons—in them little seats over 't the schoolhouse—ayes!" Aunt Deel added by way of justifying his complaint. "There wouldn't be so much wear in a ten-mile walk—no!"

"I got a letter from Sally this mornin'."

The chicken pie was baking and the

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Terms for Austria Are Prepared by the Allied Delegates at Paris.

GERMANS STILL PROTESTING

Ebert and Scheidemann Insist Treaty Must Not Be Signed, and Allies Get Ready for Further Action—Kolchak Plans to Crush Soviet Armies.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The allied peace delegates at Paris were occupied last week mainly in preparing to hand out to Austria what is coming to her, and in listening to the walls, official and unofficial, of the Germans over the treaty that awaits their signature.

Austria's delegates, headed by Chancellor Karl Renner, were received and housed at St. Germain. They were treated with a good deal more cordiality than were the Germans at Versailles, and were given quarters in pleasant villas that overlook the Seine valley and Paris, with no high fences or sentries to restrict their movements.

In return, the Austrians appeared in good humor and hopeful of lenient treatment, and seemed to appreciate the good nature displayed by the cosmopolitan crowd of journalists and others that met them. Chancellor Renner spoke in German but explained that this was because he was unable to speak French, his courtesy in this contrasting with the behavior of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau at Versailles.

In responding to the greetings of the allies' representatives he said: "I hope I may go away with as joyful a heart as I bring." Other members of the delegation intimated, none too strongly, that they would not be able to sign the treaty unless it provided for the union of German Bohemia and German Tyrol with Germany. It is assumed they will accept the pact even if that annexation is not permitted.

In some ways the treaty with Austria, it is said, will be like that with Germany. Austria is to lose her entire navy, according to the reports, and there is little doubt that when her new boundaries are delimited she will find that her southern frontier is pushed back so far that Italy will have not only the Trentino and Trieste, but also all the strategic passes and heights in the Alps which the Italians say are necessary to their future security. This is in accordance with the secret treaty of London. In the matter of reparation Austria of course will be required to pay certain sums, but these will be small in comparison with those demanded from the Germans. The clauses concerning waterways are much like those in the German treaty. The breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian empire has resulted in reducing Austria to a rather small fourth rate power without direct access to the sea, and it is the aim of at least some of the allied nations to keep her in that condition. By herself she is comparatively harmless; united with Germany, she would help largely to make up a nation that might again threaten the peace of the world.

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues on the German delegation, together with their numerous experts, have been as busy as bees formulating objections to the German treaty.

Several of these were transmitted to the allies last week and most of them were rather summarily answered, and dismissed. These formal objections were considered mere preliminary skirmishes, and meanwhile the Germans were preparing elaborate counter-proposals. These, it is said, would contain two dominant diplomatic features—an exaltation of the league of nations idea, and a vigorous demand that there be a "pure application" of Wilson's fourteen points. The latter is designed to win favor in America and to create a breach between the

strawberries were ready for the shortcake.

"I've been wallerin' since the dew was off gittin' them berries an' v'lets—ayes!" said Aunt Deel, now busy with her work at the stove.

"Aunt, you look as young as ever," I remarked.

She slapped my arm and said with mock severity:

"Stop that! Why! You know better—ayes!"

How vigorously she stirred the fire then.

"I can't return the compliment—my soul! how you've changed—ayes!" she remarked.

"I hope you ain't fit no more, Bart. I can't bear to think o' you flyin' at folks an' poundin' o' 'em. Don't seem right—no, it don't!"

"Why, Aunt Deel, what in the world do you mean?" I asked.

"It's Purvis' brain that does the poundin', I guess," said my uncle.

"It's kind o' got the habit. It's a regular beetle brain. To hear him talk ye'd think he an' you could clean out the hull Mexican nation—barrin' accidents. Why, anybody would suppose that yer enemies go to climbin' trees as soon as they see ye comin' an' that you pull the trees up by the roots to git at 'em."

"A certain amount of such deviltry

Americans and their allies. A strong play also will be made to secure the sympathy of Socialists all over the world for what the Hun leaders call the German Socialist state.

One of the most seriously taken of the German objections was to the treaty terms concerning labor reforms, and with it was sent a draft of an international agreement on labor law. To this the allies replied at length, showing that the treaty fully covered all the points raised and that its provisions were more satisfactory than those in the German proposition, wherefore the allied and associated governments are "of the opinion that their decisions give satisfaction to the anxiety which the German delegate professes for social justice and insure the realization of reforms which the working classes have more than ever a right to expect after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the last five years."

Yet another German note dealt with the economic aspect of the peace terms, declaring that if enforced they would bring death to "many millions of people in Germany, all the more quickly as the nation's health is already broken by the blockade."

While these diplomatic exchanges were going on, President Ebert, Chancellor Scheidemann and others were inflaming the German people with violent denunciations of the treaty and declarations that Germany never would submit to it. All of them harped on the alleged abandonment of the fourteen points by the allies, and President Wilson was bitterly attacked as a traitor to mankind and a weakling who has betrayed the trust that had been reposed in him by the people of Germany. President Ebert told his applauding hearers that he feared an outbreak of "psychic furor teutonius" within a few days and that the "wrath of the soul of the people when it reached the boiling point would know no bounds as a result of the deep disappointment and anger born of fury and just indignation."

The position taken by the government heads is supported by all factions except the independent Socialists—Haase's crowd—who, while declaring the treaty oppressive, advise that it be signed. This may be explained by the probability that if the treaty is signed the present government will be forced to give way to one made up of independent Socialists.

The protests of the Germans against the pact and their harping on the fourteen points also were endorsed by a convention of Socialists in Paris and by the Women's International Conference for Permanent Peace, in session at Zurich. The resolution adopted by the women was proposed by Mrs. Philip Snowden of England and seconded by Miss Jeannette Rankin, former member of congress from Montana.

Despite protests, denunciations and wailing, it was still the opinion of the well-informed in Paris that the Germans would sign the treaty before the expiration of the period of grace allowed them. The possibility that they would persist in their refusal, however, has been amply provided for and the plans of the allies in that contingency are complete. Marshal Foch already has been sent to the Rhineland by the council of four to take such military action as may be necessary and the council also has made its plans for the immediate re-imposition of the blockade on Germany. At Coblenz General Pershing said the American army of occupation was ready to do its part, whatever that might be.

Another thing that occupied the attention of the allied foreign minister was arrangement for maintaining order in Schleswig after the Germans evacuate that territory. Probably all the allied naval force, in which the United States, Great Britain and France will join, will be stationed at Flensburg and several battalions of infantry landed to police the country.

Negotiations between the Italian delegation and the other allies over the settlement of the Adriatic dispute were still in progress when this was written. "In progress," however, may be misleading, for they did not seem to be getting ahead much. The Italians were said to be yielding as to

some of the clauses of the London treaty, but President Wilson, according to reports, was as adamant in regard to Fiume. Anyhow, the plan to internationalize that port for several years had not proved acceptable. The Italians have landed large military forces at Sebenico and Zara, ports on the Dalmatian coast between Fiume and Spalato. Appeals are made by the Italians to America not to assume the role of an oppressor of "millions of Italians desiring to reunite with their mother country," and at the same time America and all things American are being reviled throughout Italy.

Premier Paderewski, returning from Paris to Warsaw, was greeted first by an attempt on his life by two bolsheviks and then by a mammoth demonstration by his fellow countrymen, who are grateful for his efforts at the peace conference. The Poles are highly pleased by the placing of the free city of Danzig under their control instead of that of Germany, though they wanted to be granted the port outright. The Silesian boundary settlement also suits them, but not the Silesians, who are said to be planning an armed revolt against annexation to Poland and asking aid from Germany. The Poles and the Ukrainians are said to have agreed to quit fighting each other, though later reports told of a defeat of the former by the latter in the vicinity of Lemberg.

In eastern Russia Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk government, is making plans for a great advance designed to establish communication with the Archangel forces on the north and those of General Denekine on the south and to effectually crush the soviet armies. As a starter he has captured Samara, an important city. He says he will move in the direction of Moscow and that the capture of that bolshevik capital will be his chief aim. What he asks from the allies is armament, munitions, material and clothing. After his final victory, he declares, a national assembly will be called to which he will hand over his authority. The bolsheviks have met further defeats at the hands of Petlura's Ukrainians, and revolts against their rule have broken out in the governments of Kiev, Tchernigov and Poltava.

Tchitcherin, bolshevik foreign minister, has announced that the bolsheviks will not consent to stop hostilities as a condition of the provisioning of Russia by neutrals, and the anti-bolshevik leaders declare that this plan, proposed by Doctor Nansen, is no solution of the Russian question.

China is still holding out on the peace treaty because of the Shantung clause, and her delegates recently received warnings from the people of that territory that they would sign the pact at the peril of their lives.

Roumania also has joined those nations that have a grievance. Her delegates threaten to bolt the peace conference unless the decision of the council of ten to divide Banat between Roumania and Serbia is modified. Roumania's record since the outbreak of the war has not been such as to entitle her to the special consideration of any nation or group of nations.

The plans for the trial and punishment of the former kaiser are not going smoothly. They contemplate the assumption of the role of complainant by some one of the allied nations, and it was presumed Belgium would so act. But Belgium, perhaps because it is a kingdom, declines, and no other has yet volunteered. Holland has not decided to surrender William for trial, the Dutch government contending that at present the question concerns only Germany and the entente.

One of the most impressive ceremonies incident to the war was the reception by the British of the remains of Edith Cavell, the nurse the Germans murdered in Belgium, and the public funeral services in Westminster abbey. High officials and representatives of foreign governments attended, as well as a great throng of citizens, and the streets around the abbey were filled with an immense throng of those who sought to do reverent homage to the brave woman.

Indeed I had spoken the view of the sounder men of the North. The subject filled them with dread alarm. But the attitude of Uncle Peabody was significant. The sentiment in favor of a change was growing. It was now to be reckoned with, for the abolition party was said to hold the balance of power in New York and New England and was behaving itself like a bull in a china shop.

(Continued next week.)

Quips Which Tickle Travelers.

Nature seems occasionally to have been in an imish mood of jocularity when she was about her work of shaping and molding things. For instance, why did she make the Dalmatian side of the Adriatic one mass of islands and creeks, which are just so many hiding holes for any power that has designs on Italy, and at the same time lay the Adriatic seaboard of Italy as bare and flat and plain as she could plan it? Was it to make the Italian people wide-awake and watchful and resourceful? Besides, the modern world in its pride must never forget that the peninsula produced the Roman.

Every Mountain Family Must Have A Mountain Newspaper

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MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R.N., Assistant

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Northbound
Train No. 31 — 3:38 a. m.
Train No. 38 — 12:55 p. m.
Train No. 32 — 4:58 p. m.
Southbound
Train No. 34 — 12:46 a. m.
Train No. 33 — 12:43 p. m.
Train No. 37 — 1:10 p. m.

Miss Irene Elliott of McKinney is visiting this week in Berea with her sister, Miss Lou Elliott.

Mrs. J. Q. Seivner and daughter, Helen, of Irvine, spent the week end in Berea with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bender.

Miss Mamie Johns, a former Berea student of the College department, is visiting with friends in Berea.

Harry Coddington, of Roanoke, Va., spent Saturday and Sunday in Berea with his brother, Bert Coddington.

Miss Ackley's College class in Biology spent Monday afternoon in Cowbell Hollow doing observation work.

Mrs. John Baugh left last Sunday for a visit with her brother in Greenfield, Ind.

Mrs. George Cotner, of Ardmore, Okla., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Maze Cotner, is spending several days visiting her sister, Mrs. E. J. Martindale.

Last Friday Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Robinson, Mrs. Mae McKee, Lula Robinson and Arch Doty spent a pleasant day fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gabbard of Cartersville spent Saturday night with Mrs. Gabbard's sister, Mrs. Laura Gabbard.

Miss Elizabeth Andrews of Hurlock, Md., is enjoying an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Noble, on Estill street.

Green Bales and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Van Winkle motored to Lexington and Georgetown Sunday.

Dean and Mrs. Edwards served refreshments on their lawn Monday evening to the girls of the Foundation Ball team.

Clarence Parker, a Foundation student, has returned from overseas and is in a hospital in New York. While in France it was necessary that an operation be performed on one of his eyes. The operation was not successful and since he arrived in New York the eye ball has been removed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morgan, after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Williams of Berea, and other relatives, left Thursday for their home in Little Rock, Ark. Mrs. Morgan will be remembered as Miss Margaret Williams.

The Memorial Day service will be held at the Union Church next Sunday, and the Sermon will be preached by the pastor, Dr. B. H. Roberts. The G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps will be in attendance, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to unite in this important service.

The members of the Senior Academy Class of 1918, who are in Berea this year, were delightfully entertained at a lawn party last Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Margaret Hart on Dixie Highway. Lively games mingled with wit and conversation and crowned with refreshments, delicious and abundant, made the evening exceedingly enjoyable for those present.

Miss Kathryn Dick entertained her teachers and friends at her home Monday night in celebrating her thirteenth birthday with a three course lap dinner and music. Kathryn is to be congratulated in having so many fine folks for her instruction and we wish her many happy birthdays. Those present were Misses Boatright, Cox, James, Parker, Harris, Jessie Moore, Berlet, Mamie Johns, Bernice Baker, Elizabeth Ogg, Professor and Mrs. Rigby, Dr. and Mrs. Cowley, and Mrs. Richardson.

The Dix and Dick families enjoyed an evening meal at the Dick's home Tuesday night. Professor Creed, head of the Normal department of Cumberland College, Williamsburg, was a visitor here from Saturday until Tuesday of this week.

Miguel Tamayo, a College student of last year, is here visiting his friends in Berea College.

McCoy Franklin has been here this week. He was on his way to his home in North Carolina from The Louisville Theological Seminary from which he has just graduated.

Methodists RAISE OVER \$5,000.00. The Methodists of Berea raised over \$5,000.00 on the opening day of the Big Centenary drive.

Although the number of people belonging to the Methodist church here is not great they make up for this in enthusiasm and vigor in carrying on good works.

RED CROSS MEETING. Attention is called to the fact that there will be an important meeting of all the members of the Berea Red Cross Chapter at the Chapter Headquarters (Hanson Hall) on Tuesday evening, May 27, eight o'clock. The question of the employment of a community social worker at the expense and under the direction of the Local Chapter will be discussed. Let all those interested in the social, moral, and civic betterment of Berea and vicinity be present without fail.

New 1919 Fashions in Young Men's Clothes

Frat Clothes

For Young Men

Ready for men who like flavor in their clothes.

Not fancifully conceived but very decided in their lively design.

Every detail in their construction from fabrics to buttons shows the finest care.

As a money's worth they represent the utmost in value giving at

\$25, \$30, \$35

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street

Berea, Kentucky

Big Sale!

STARTING

Saturday, May 17

On All Hats In Stock

Will continue until entire stock of our up-to-date and brand new line is sold out. Be sure to get one of these BARGAINS

Mrs. Eva Walden

TWO PREACHERS DIE IN AUTO ACCIDENT

The Rev. W. M. Eldridge of Paint Lick and the Rev. Clyde Sheltman of Lexington were killed when an automobile in which they were riding plunged down an embankment near Lancaster, overturned and pinned both men beneath the wreck.

GRADED SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT PLAY

A Pageant entitled "Mission of Freedom" will be given by the eighth grade of the Graded School at their Commencement exercises in the Christian church Friday night, May 23. The address to the graduates will be given by Dr. C. Rexford Raymond, and the Diplomas will be presented by the Principal, Professor Dizney.

OLD FIDDLERS' CONTEST

An "Old Fiddlers" Contest will be given at the Eastern State Normal Chapel, May 26, 7:30 p. m. Eighty-five dollars in prizes will be given. All the old fiddlers, banjoists, guitarists, and mandolinists are invited to attend. There will be no entrance fee for any of the contestants. An admission of twenty-five cents will be charged and the proceeds will be used in sending delegates to the Blue Ridge Y. M. C. A. Conference.

LITTLE THING ABOUT BEREA

Tuesday morning the writer was walking from his home to the depot to catch the early train. The walk was pleasant until, midway on depot street, a dark gap appeared in the sidewalk, and there was nothing for it but take the mud that lay in his path where good sidewalks should have been.

Why was this inconvenience to him and hundreds of others allowed? Why is that little section of walk neglected? Because of lack of civic pride on the part of the town. It is not wholly, probably not largely, the fault of one person. We must all take a share of the blame for muddy feet and spoiled tempers.

Let us wake up to the fact that these LITTLE THINGS about our town become big ones if neglected—big in their effect upon the business, social, and moral life of our town. A. CITIZEN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

The last session of the Parent-Teachers' Association was held Friday evening, May 16, in the school auditorium. There was a fine attendance and a good program.

Misses Seale and Dean combined parts of the third and fourth grades in the Spring Pageant. This testified to the excellent work which has been done by teachers and pupils.

The entire public school faculty took dinner at Mrs. E. C. Wynn's last Thursday. No slackers were present, all joined heartily into the feast. "It never rains but it pours." On Friday night the faculty was invited to a birthday party at Thomas Johnson's. Here they had a delightful time.

Misses Seale and Dean took the agricultural examination at Richmond last Saturday.

Dr. Bartlett of Robinson Hospital talked to the Association about the Physical Examinations. His talk was very interesting.

Most of our sixteen who took the Common School Diploma Examinations have passed all O. K.

Mrs. Scott McGuire met the older school girls for a special chapel talk Wednesday morning.

A patriotic pageant will be given at the Christian church Friday evening. (See the announcement in another column.)

School closes Friday, 3:00 p. m. Attendance is good to the last.

There are more in the graduating class than ever before. We look forward to next year with resolution and hope.

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a. m.

Christian Church

Sunday school at 9:45. The Pastor, Brother Hudspeth, has returned and will preach at the regular hour next Lord's Day. The Sunday school record for last Sunday was as here given: Attendance, 78; Collection, \$2.13; Bibles, 26.

Baptist Church

Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:15. We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Church services 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Epworth League Meeting 6:15 p. m. Prayer meeting 7:30 p. m., Wednesday. We extend a hearty welcome to all to come and worship with us.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NEWS

The Sunday school report for last week was not published, because our columns were overcrowded, but we are printing the report for the past two weeks in this issue.

We are hoping that each school will send its report of attendance, collection and Bibles to The Citizen on Tuesday of each week, otherwise they will not be published.

Report for May 18

UNION
Attendance, 179; Collection, \$5.02; Bibles—No Count.

METHODIST
Number present, 67; Bibles—No Count; Collection, \$1.70.

BAPTIST
Attendance, 168; Bibles, 87; Collection, \$7.19.

CHRISTIAN
Attendance, 78; Collection, \$2.13; Bibles, 26.

MRS. BROWN TAKES UP NOBLE WORK

Mrs. Ethel Bobier Brown, widow of the late Rev. Wendell Brown, is doing an effective work for the Missionary Centenary Committee of the Methodist church. The following is taken from the Northwestern Christian Advocate:

A Woman with a Message

Mrs. Ethel Bobier Brown, only woman speaker regularly at work for the Missionary Centenary Committee, is the widow of the Rev. Wendell Brown, a former student at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., and the founder of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lake Forest, Ill., and the pastor of the Lake Forest church at the time of his death.

"The day he died," Mrs. Brown says, "I consecrated myself and our two little daughters to God's service in some missionary capacity. My children I am surrounding with those influences that will make it easy for them to choose the Christian life and a missionary career."

The way was opened for her to take a secretaryship in the Missionary Centenary office in Chicago. Here she secured a "bird's-eye view" of the workings of the Centenary in its inspirational, educational and financial program throughout the world, and began to express to those about her the enthusiasm the Centenary had kindled in her own heart. It was an easy step from the individual listener to the large audiences, and now the Church has come to recognize she has a message for the Church as a whole.

Ice! Ice!

Ice will be sold at retail for 50c per 100 lbs. by prepaid coupon or cash only. Unused coupon redeemed.

Twenty pounds or more will be delivered over town to the door step.

Thirty pounds or more will be put into ice boxes made ready in a convenient place.

Twenty pounds or more will be sold at the ice plant from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday.

No Sunday sale nor delivery.

Telephone 187

Berea College Ice Plant

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the state of Kentucky, at the close of business on May 12, 1919:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$248,412.72
Overdrafts, unsecured	45.07
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	25,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	100,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged	18,900.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,800.00
Value of banking house	1,500.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	28,187.40
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	29,354.76
Checks on other banks in the same city as reporting bank	734.25
Checks on banks located outside or town of reporting bank	
Treasurer	1,250.00
Total	\$455,184.20

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	35,000.00
Undivided profits	\$10,207.53
Less current expenses, int., and taxes paid	4,759.72
Circulating notes outstanding	24,600.00
Individual deposits subject to check	176,582.77
Other time deposits	188,553.62
Total	\$455,184.20

State of Kentucky County of Madison, ss:

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of May, 1919.

W. B. Walden, Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan. 29, 1920.

Correct—Attest: W. F. Kidd, J. J. Branaman, John W. Welch, Directors.

Easter Sales a Success

We are glad to witness your appreciation of our exceptional values in

Ready-to-Wear Garments

for Ladies and Children. We are receiving new merchandise every day which we will put on sale at a very reasonable price. We hope that you will give us the continuation of your valuable patronage.

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

MUSICAL

Mrs. Edwards music class gave a recital at her home Monday afternoon. An interesting program was given after which refreshments were served.

THE BARGAIN COUNTER

See the new dresses at B. E. Belue's, Richmond.

Only a few suits left, see them at a big reduction at Eva Walden's. ad. Reduction on all coats, suits, and dollmans at B. E. Belue's, Richmond. Bargains, Bargains, in hats from 75 cents up, on sale at Eva Walden's. ad.

Now is the time to buy your hat while the sale is on at Eva Walden's. ad.

New Skirts and Blouses arrived at B. E. Belue's, Richmond.

You can find anything you want in ready-to-wear at Eva Walden's. ad.

The women all like to go to Eva Walden's for they can find anything they want to suit any person and all purses in hats, skirts, waists, dresses, coat suits, corsets, hose, etc. ad.

Just received from New York, the Fashion Center; all the newest ideas in Milams hair braids, and georgette hats. They will be on sale beginning Saturday, May 17, at a big reduction, at Eva Walden's. ad.

THE GRAND ARMY AT BEREA

(Continued from Page One)

secreted to Education and Religion by John G. Fee.

Patriotism, morality, good citizenship and the loyal friendly greeting evinced by the student body of the College brought we old soldiers to "attention" and we voted that we as a body had never been so entertained before. The faculty was not lacking in the attempt to show the old Vet what Berea could do in entertaining, but when a cluster of girls surrounded us for a war story—

WANTED

Carpenters, Boat Builders, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Millwrights, Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Painters, for work on high class yachts and phonograph cabinets. Steady work. Our shops are sanitary, light, and steam-heated.

THE MATTHEWS COMPANY ad.-52. Port Clinton, Ohio.

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon
DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE
Berea, Kentucky

We are still in the Real Estate business. It is getting late to sell farms to be delivered this season, but we have constant inquiry from parties wanting to come to Berea this fall. Now is the time to list your property if you want to sell it. Come and list it with us, if we don't sell it don't cost you anything. See Mr. Dean at the bank when you are in town, or catch Herndon as he moves around. We still have some cheap town property to offer.

Respectfully,

DEAN & HERNDON,
Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

One Drop
Bourbon Poultry Remedy
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, cholera and other chick diseases. One 60c. bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. First bottle, price \$1.20, makes 32 gallons. At druggists, or sent by mail postpaid, Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.
Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

BOONE TAVERN

"The most home-like and attractive hotel in Kentucky."

Berea College Management. First Class, Moderate Rates.
For Students and Parents, Business Men and Excursionists

On the Dixie Highway

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.50
Six Months85
Three Months50

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

COMMUNITY WORKER'S REPORT FOR FOUR AND ONE-HALF MONTHS WORK

So much interest has been expressed in our community work I shall write a partial report for your columns. It cannot, as the worker has seen it, be reported or recorded in mere words. Those who responded to the need and put the work in progress will some day get from the highest source the complete report with its fruits. God's instructions to visit the widows and orphans has been in the mind of our worker.

One hundred and twenty-five

families have been visited, approximately four hundred visits made. People recently moved to town, the sick, those bereaved and the needy were the ones visited. In some homes one to four visits per week were made for a time. The transformation in some of these homes has rejoiced the heart of the worker. Bible truths have been impressed as we have tried to follow in the path of our Savior, whom the common people heard gladly. May we take heed that the poor have the Gospel preached to them, if such is the case it must be taken to the homes in some instances. We have tried to emphasize in the most forceful way the duty of parents to their children. As a result school attendance has increased twenty-three or more and we believe as great a number interested in Sunday school and church in the various churches.

Fourteen families have been ministered to in material things. Sixty dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$60.58) used in meeting those material needs; such as clothing, medicine, crutches, groceries and hospital expense.

In addition sewing has been done, by group, for four families, thus relieving tired mothers of large families, or for children where the mother had been removed.

The work of our Master has been done in saving eyes, by doctors' co-operating with workers, helping the

Peace With a Sword

A musical interpretation of America in the great world war, given by the

HARMONIA SOCIETY

Wednesday, May 8 and Monday, June 2

In the Tabernacle

Admission 15c

lame to walk, etc. Many pleasures have attended the worker and the helpfulness mutual to the one ministering and the ones ministered to. My interest continues in the work tho my labors cease for a time.

Etta English.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

William Jennings Bryan will deliver nine prohibition speeches in Kentucky before the November election, when the State prohibition amendment will be submitted to the people, and several other speakers of national importance will be brought to the State by the Dry Federation to counteract any apathy regarding the amendment or a campaign of the liquor forces against it.

Announcement of a far-reaching plan for wiping out preventable and communicable diseases in Kentucky was made recently at a session of the annual school conference for county and city health of-

fliers, which was begun Monday in Louisville and continue through Thursday.

UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

Delgada, but in the light of messages from the Admiral received earlier in the day officials did not expect the big seaplane to start for Lisbon, Portugal, before tomorrow or Thursday. After arrival at Ponta Delgada it will be necessary to overhaul the plane and replenish her fuel supply. The NC-4 is now the only plane in the Trans-Atlantic race out of six, four American and two British planes, the rest having been wrecked.

U. S. PLANES REACH AZORES

(Continued From Page One)

Crowds to Meet Flyers.

Ponta Delgada, Azores, May 17.—With seaplane NC-4 leading, the three naval transatlantic flyers had completed two-thirds of their course from Tennessey to the Azores at 8:30 o'clock.

(The equivalent of 8:30 a. m. Azores time is 4:45 a. m. Norfolk time.) The other planes are going strong in the wake of their leader. The average speed of the NC-4 was computed at more than 75 miles an hour.

The news from the oncoming seaplanes brought interest in the transatlantic flight to a high pitch this morning. Small knots of people gathered on the water front shortly after daybreak to seek news of the flyers and to await their arrival, and as the day progressed the crowd rapidly increased.

The section of the harbor where the planes will be moored has been cleared of all craft to permit of a safe landing. Two destroyers are ready to assist the planes if they alight outside the breakwater.

BIG STORM SWEEPS TEXAS

Reports From Dallas Say It Is as Severe as One in April in Which 100 Persons Were Killed.

Dallas, Tex., May 19.—A severe wind, rain and hail storm accompanied by a vivid electrical display passed over north Texas, but so far there have been no reports of severe property damage or injury to persons. Early reports indicated the storm was very severe in Collin county. At Dallas the disturbance equaled in severity the storm of last April in which about 100 persons lost their lives in north Texas and southern Oklahoma.

WITH THE DOUGHBOYS IN BELGIUM

(Continued from Page Two)

King Albert had asked General Foch to send two American Divisions to their aid, and it was my good fortune to belong to one of the Divisions sent.

We unloaded from one of those handsomely furnished French horse trains, in an open field just over the south-east French and Belgian border. We set up pup tents and spent the night. It rained all night. In the morning we rolled our wet shelter tents and started hiking across Belgium. At twelve o'clock we halted for hardtack and corn beef. I looked about me there and for the first time in my life began to realize what it meant to a country to have been invaded by a German army. There was not a sign of civilization anywhere. Fields were torn and plowed by shell holes and trenches. In spots where beautiful towns had stood and where children had played and people once were happy, there was nothing now but a pile of stone or brick and a sign giving the name of the town that had stood there. I saw signs which told the names of woods, but I saw no woods; nothing but snags and splinters and brush. Once I stood on the very place where the town of Ypres had been and didn't know it until my attention was called to a pile of stone and a sign. Even the cobble stone roads over which the Germans marched to the Border of France had been lined with shell craters, by a retreating army.

For three days we marched thru this stretch of devastation and ruin. On the second day we began to pass

fresh graves and to hear the familiar rumble of big guns, and we knew that our part of the game would soon start, and I can't say that I felt especially joyous over it. We reached the Lys River at four o'clock in the morning, the drive was to begin at five. The Germans had retreated to the other side and blown up the bridge, so it was necessary that some of us entertain the enemy with rifles while others put down pontoon bridges. At five thirty we were over and fighting our way thru the wreckage of a little town called Olscene, on the north bank of the river. Shells had fallen thick and heavy during the night and at one place there was only one street left open thru which two companies had to pass or go around the entire town; whether right or wrong I can't say, but they chose to go thru the opening, and if you were in Olscene this morning, at the left of the entrance you would notice forty-two wooden crosses bearing the names of American soldiers, who died in that street that morning. Those who were left went thru, and beyond the river, and beyond Olscene and still further on. The Germans learned that day, slowly and surely in Belgium as they had learned in France that where America's untrained, contemptible army went there was no room for Prussians. We were now in a part of the country not entirely devastated and every fragment of a building was inhabited by Belgian people.

I shall never forget these people. There is no way of describing the goodness of a Belgian woman. I believe that she would give an American soldier the last piece of bread she had even if she felt that she might never get another for herself. I have seen women in Belgium out on the field helping care for and burying the dead and wounded and I remember at one time an old Belgian man asked an American officer if he might be permitted to preach the funeral of a soldier who had been killed in front of his own door.

Four days after the drive started the objective was reached, we were shifted to another part of the sector and moving toward another objective when the armistice was signed.

I can't tell you how this news affected the men at the front. We were glad it was over of course. No more gas, no more explosions, no more machine guns, no more aerial bombs, no more nights out on the cold wet ground, but this thought was overshadowed by another that day which carried me, and I think most of us, back along the Lys, and Meuse, and on the slopes of the Argonne, where some of the best men that I had ever known were sleeping.

In a few hours the roads leading in every direction were lined with Belgians, some of them driving cows hitched to carts, others driving dog wagons, but most of them carrying their loads on their backs. Little children were carrying Belgian flags that had been kept hidden for the last four years. All going home and when they got there, they wouldn't find any home I was certain, and I wonder if some of those people whom I saw that day have found home yet.

Ingersoll's Tribute To Those Who Died for Their Country

WE cover the graves of the heroic dead with flowers. The past rises before me, as it were, like a dream. Again we are in the great struggle for national life. We hear the sounds of preparation—the music of the bolsters, the silver voices of heroic bugles. We see the pale cheeks of women and the flushed

faces of men, and in those assemblages we see all the dead whose dust we have covered with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. We are with them when they enlist in the great army of freedom. We see them part with those they love. Some are walking for the last time in quiet woody places with the maidens they adore. Others are bending over cradles kissing babes that are asleep.

We see them all as they march proudly away, under the flaunting flags, keeping time to the grand, wild music of war—marching down the streets of the great cities, through the towns and across the prairies, down to the fields of glory, to do and to die for the eternal right. We go with them, one and all. We stand guard with them in the wild storm and under the quiet stars. We are with them in ravines running with blood, in the furrows of old fields. We are with them between contending hosts, unable to move, wild with thirst, the life ebbing slowly away among the withered leaves. We see them pierced by bullets and torn with shells in the trenches, by forts and in the whirlwind of the charge, where men become iron with nerves of steel. We are at home when the news comes that they are dead. We see the maiden in the shadow of her first sorrow. We see the silvered head of the old man bowed with the last grief.

These heroes are dead. They sleep under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows and the embracing vines. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of the conflict, they found the serenity of death. I have one sentiment for the soldier living and dead—cheers for the living, tears for the dead.

Hand Picked.

The young bride was enthusiastic over her home and its furniture. It had cost exorbitant prices because it was hand made. To agree with it she demanded hand-made curtains, sheets, etc. Then came the end of the honeymoon and the settling down to actual living. One day the bride tripped to market to buy her first chicken. "I want a very good one," she stipulated to the butcher. "I don't care how much it costs if it's only hand picked."

Strike on Suez Canal.

Suez, May 19.—The general strike on the Suez canal continues, but steam service through the waterway has not been interrupted. The strike affects only the isthmus employees. The employees in the canal service are remaining at their posts.



30 years ago
I put
Carey
ROOFING
on that barn

That is why I put Carey Asfaltslate Shingles on my new home today. Thirty years ago I knew nothing about Carey Roofing except that it had been manufactured since 1873. But the roof on that barn lasted.

A few years ago I put up a new stock barn near the railroad track. I put on Carey slate surface roofing because it was both sparkproof and good looking.

Judging how long Carey Asfaltslate Shingles will last by how long my other Carey Roofs have lasted, I know that the roof of my new house will require no attention for many years to come.

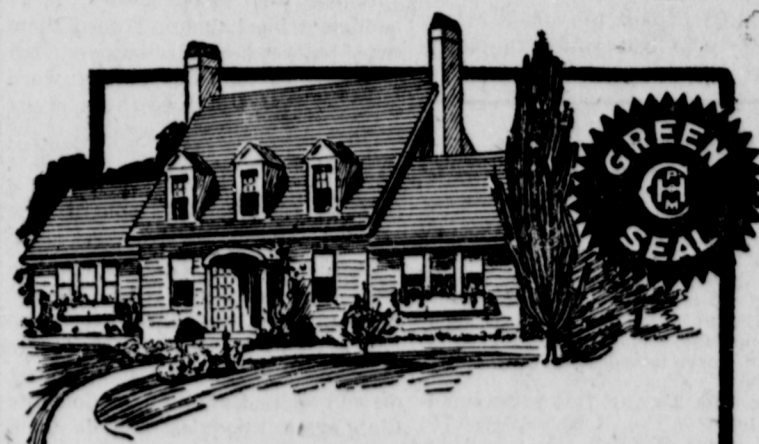
Tell us the kind of building you have to cover, and we will give you samples and prices of the particular kind of Carey Roofing or Shingle which will best meet your needs.

STEPHENS & MUNCY

Mill Yards near L. & N. Depot
BEREA KENTUCKY

Other Carey Building Materials

Asbestos Built-Up Roofs
Feltex Asphalt Felts
Elastite Expansion Joint
Asphalt Pitch
Wallboard
Roofing Paints
Insulating Papers
Asphalt Built-Up Roofs
Asfaltslate Shingles
Carey Flexible Cement
Roofing
Fibre Coating for Roofs
Fiberock Asbestos Felts
Asbestos Materials
Rubber Roofings
Damp-Proofing
Compounds
85% Magnesia Pipe and
Boiler Coverings



Hanna's Green Seal Paint

is a sure preservative to every surface it covers. It beautifies, and at the same time lengthens the life of any piece of property.

If your property shows signs of needing paint, have it painted with Hanna's Green Seal. To postpone the matter is false economy.

Formula on every package.

SOLD BY

C. B. ARNETT & SON

Berea, Kentucky



MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

HISTORY OF CORN CROP

By Bessie Brown, Ottawa, Rockcastle County, Kentucky

I attended a meeting held by Mr. Spence, our County Agent, at Union school house last spring where he was giving a lecture on sheep and seed corn. He also told us about the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club Work. I became interested at once and decided to join and raise an acre of corn.

I selected a place to plant my corn. I then turned the ground with a two-horse turning plow, about six or eight inches deep, disk-harrowed and drug it twice. I plowed my corn ground off both ways. I put my fertilizer in the hill by hand, and planted my corn by hand, putting three grains to the hill. When after about two weeks my corn did not come up very good, I went over it and replanted it again. I replanted it twice and then did not have a very good stand because I did not have tested seed corn. The people in this section did not believe in testing seed corn. After having this experience of replanting, I will test my corn next time. It certainly will pay to do so. I plowed my corn four times with a double-shovel and once with a cultivator.

After my corn had matured, I cut it up and put it in shocks. I then let it dry out a while, then shucked and hauled it in a one-horse wagon and put it in the crib.

I only had about twenty-two bushels of corn, as my seed corn

through threshing that day, and was running the team when all at once the wagon wheel ran off. Having nothing else to do, I jumped out of the wagon and caught the wheel still rolling about twenty-five yards in front of the horses. I rolled it back and pried the axle up with rails and put the wheel on. It was a hard job for a girl to do but I did it, only losing twenty-five minutes. By working hard that day we finished threshing without any delay or rain.

Two boys and myself tied and shocked nine acres of wheat in one day after the reaper. I plowed one acre in new ground for tobacco with a cutting coultter. I helped do all the work there was done to it. I helped cut and put it in the barn and get it ready for market.

After getting all my work done, I decided to come to Berea to school. I have been here since the first of the year but am going home soon to take up my work on the farm, as a club girl, raising poultry and corn and as a regular farm girl. It is fun to work on the farm and more joy comes when you get your certificate from the State College of Agriculture, entitling you to one-half unit credit in high school.

HISTORY OF ONION CROP

By Eulala Lewis, Ottawa, Rockcastle County, Kentucky

I became interested in the Agricultural Club in the spring of 1918,



SERVING THEIR COUNTRY

Eulala Lewis and Bessie Brown, Agricultural Club Members, Ottawa, Rockcastle County, Ky., now in school at Berea.

was not very good and there were two long dry spells, one three weeks and the other five. Although I did not raise much last year, I am not at all discouraged, I am going to try again this year, perhaps I shall do better.

In addition to my club work, I turned fifteen acres of corn ground for my father. I harrowed and helped plant it by hand. I plowed the corn four times with a double-shovel, helped cut and shock the corn. My younger brother and myself hauled in all the corn and fodder.

I helped shock forty acres of buckwheat and helped haul it to the threshers. When we were threshing, I took the place of my brother who had joined the navy. I was in an awful hurry to get

when Mr. Spence, our County Agent, came to Union school house at Ottawa, Ky., gave a lecture on sheep and seed corn, and getting members for the Agricultural Club. After hearing what he had to say about the Club work, I decided to join and raise an acre of onions from the seed.

My father plowed the ground for me, six or eight inches deep, and I thought if I was going to raise the crop that I could do the rest of the work myself. I disked the ground twice, harrowed and dragged it eight times. Then laid it off in rows and planted with a small hand planter.

When the onions were large enough, I hoed them. I hoed them twice before they were large enough to plow. When the onions were large enough, I plowed them, every week for four or five weeks.

When they were well grown, I took them up, let them dry for a few days and hauled them in then cleaned and graded them.

I only raised about thirty-five bushels because my seed did not come up very well, there were two long dry spells, and onions need lots of rain. But I am not in the least discouraged. I am going to join the Club again this year and do all I can for it, for I think the agricultural club is one of the best things that was ever organized for the boys and girls.

In addition to my work in my onions, I plowed our one-half acre garden four times and cut and raked two acres of hay and helped haul it in. When the threshers came, we could not get hands enough to do the work and I took a man's place helping haul buckwheat and red wheat from the field to the machine.

Last fall my father was traveling for D. M. Ferry's Seed Company, and was not at home in time to sow the wheat and he sent money home for us to have it sowed. I told mamma that I could sow the wheat and she could use the money buying clothes and other things, that I would need to come to Berea to school.

At this time, I put on my overall and cap and went out to prepare

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

Mountain Summer School

June 6 to July 11, and July 11 to August 15

Berea College has established a Summer School to meet a distinct and growing need in the Southern Mountains. It gives a program of courses for teachers of high schools and graded schools, returning soldiers and sailors, students who wish to get college entrance credits or credits toward college degrees, and others seeking general information. The work is adapted to those who can come for five weeks, or ten weeks. There will be a special week for ministers and religious leaders, and another week for farmers.

SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of scientific and popular lectures, musical events, and motion picture entertainments will be given free of charge. There will also be excursions to nearby points of historical and scenic interest. All the resources of the entire institution will be at the disposal of the Summer School.

EXPENSES

	Five Weeks	Ten Weeks
Incidental Fee	\$ 6.00	\$10.00
Table Board, women	40.00	20.00
Room Rent	2.50	5.00
Totals	\$18.50	\$35.00

*Men Pay for Board 11.25 22.50

No rebates are allowed to students who withdraw before the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A deposit of four dollars (\$4.00) is required of all students upon entrance. This is refunded when the student leaves, provided library books, keys, etc., are returned in good order.

Special Fees

	Ten Weeks
Business Courses	\$5.00
Cabinet Organ, two 20 minute lessons per week	2.50
Voices, Piano, or Violin, two 20 minute lessons per week	7.50
Use of Piano, one hour per day	2.50
Use of Organ, one hour per day	.75
Use of Music Library	.50
Class Work in Harmony	3.00

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Fall Term Begins September 17.

wheat land. Some of the neighbors remarked that Mr. Lewis had a boy and girl about the same size but they never could see both of them at the same time. The fact of the matter is that the girl was the boy, and the boy was the girl.

There was a German going thru the country with a threshing machine and he came to our house. When I went to where they were, he thought I was a boy and he said "Come here Johnny, I have a job for you." And it was a long time before he found out that I was not a boy.

I put the wheat on land where buckwheat had been and it did not have to be turned. So I disked, harrowed and dragged the land and sowed it. There were about nine acres. The wheat is looking fine at this time.

A BIG BEE MEETING

Don't forget the Bee Meeting, Saturday afternoon at 2:30, May 24, room 38, Industrial Building, next door to County Agent's office.

Mr. Niswanger, our State bee specialist, will be there to meet with all who are interested in bee raising.

A field meeting will be held at Mr. Ogg's Bee Yard after a short discussion in room 38.

SCAFFOLD CANE

COMMUNITY CLUB

The Scaffold Cane Community Club met Saturday night and was entertained by the Boys' and Girls' Club giving an agricultural program. This was one of the best meetings of its kind ever held at Scaffold Cane Rural School house. The papers prepared by these club boys and girls will be published

GREETINGS FROM THE NATIONAL W. R. C.

Given by Mrs. LeVant Dodge at the G. A. R. Campfire

In behalf of the National Woman's Relief Corps I bring the greetings of 165,000 loyal women—greetings of friendship and love. Especially to you, dear Veterans, do I bring tender love and grateful appreciation as a body and as individuals, for we feel that our country owes you a debt of gratitude that can never be paid. It is because you so valiantly, courageously and unselfishly responded to the call of the immortal Lincoln that we have, today, a united country and our precious flag that has never lost a star. It is because of your victories in the battles of '61 to '65 that we are a nation and one that was ready in the awful crisis of this great war to send troops across the waters to help defend the cause of justice and humanity.

Since its organization in 1883, the Woman's Relief Corps has been active in giving aid to needy Veterans and their dependent ones, and in fostering patriotism. Because of the foreign element in many communities we have recognized the importance of teaching patriotism in the schools, and we have made a commendable record along this line of work in presenting flags to schools, churches and public buildings. Loyalty pins have been presented as prizes for best orations and essays. We feel that too much cannot be done to infuse upon the rising generation the meaning of the flag and what it has cost in human blood.

Our work along these lines has been a splendid preparation for us in helping to meet the needs of the great war into which we were obliged to enter if we maintained our self-respect and the respect of other nations. Almost all our Corps members belong to the Red Cross, and nearly every Corps has formed a Red Cross unit. Our Corps members have done a great deal of knitting, made thousands of garments, bandages and surgical dressings. Besides buying Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps as individuals, the National body has invested \$1,000 in Liberty Bonds, sent \$500 to be used for the Belgian refugee children, and \$500 to be used for the French refugee children. In connection with this it is fitting that mention be made of the fact that nearly every year since 1911 the National Convention has voted to give \$100 to the Student Aid Fund of Berea College.

We rejoice that the roar of the cannon has ceased and that there are prospects of a world peace. Yet we know there are many knotty problems to solve, and the present war of '61 you had reconstruction problems to solve and the present war has brought many serious ones which must be faced and we want to do our part in meeting these grave conditions.

We are now nearing another Memorial Day—the day sacred to every Comrade and every loyal Relief Corps woman. As an organization we use our influence to make it a holiday—a day sacred to the memory of our deceased comrades. In placing our starry emblem and scattering our choicest flowers on the little green mounds we pay loving tribute to our heroic dead.

Since our entrance into the great war the younger generation has

from time to time in The Citizen. Watch for them; read them. They will help you in your farming, home and school life.

Visit the Club some night. It meets every third Saturday night in each month.

taken a new and different interest in this hallowed day. The "boys in brown" have been in evidence the country over—constant reminders of the awful carnage going on in foreign lands. Anxiously have loved ones at home watched for messages from across the waters, knowing that news might come at any time that husband, father, son, brother or lover had made the supreme sacrifice. So it is hoped that throughout the country there will be a united effort to prevent the desecration of Memorial Day and to keep it sacred to those who gave their lives for the cause of humanity.

In closing I wish to renew to the Grand Army of the Republic our allegiance to them. We pledge anew our devotion, our loyalty and our love to you and to the Flag which you so nobly defended and for which so much blood has been shed. "O folds of white and scarlet, O blue fields with your silver stars, may strong feet follow you, loving lips greet you, willing hands call for you and dying lips give you their blessing. Ours by inheritance, ours by affection, long may you wave in the free winds of heaven, the emblem of freedom, the hope of the world."

RESOLUTIONS OF LADIES OF G. A. R. AND NEW OFFICERS

To the President, Officers and Members of the 28th Annual Department Convention, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, we, your Committee on Resolutions, beg leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the hearty and sincere thanks of this Convention be extended to the citizens of Berea for their most cordial welcome.

Resolved, That we most graciously thank Professor Dodge and the local committee for the splendid and convenient arrangements for our delegates.

We have truly been greeted with hospitality on every hand and our hearts are touched by the evidence of interest in preparing for our comfort while in their midst.

Committee:

F. E. Stepp,
M. E. Jarman,
Vienna Parker.

Staff of Officers for 1919-20

President — Mrs. Vienna Parker, Louisville.
S. V. President — Mrs. Mary Lilly, Henderson.
J. V. President — Mrs. E. J. Caulder, Stanford.
Secretary — H. B. Roan, Anchorage.
Treasurer — Eliza Gibson, Corydon.
Chaplain — Mrs. M. E. Hampton, Anchorage.
Patriotic Instructor — Miss M. S. Cook, Stanford.
Reg. — Miss M. E. Jarman, Stanford.
Press Correspondent — F. E. Stepp, Stanford.
Counsellor — Amanda Cabell, Henderson.

Laugh Reveals Much.

There is the man who is always smiling, whose whole person radiates affection and good cheer. His is the frank, open countenance that makes and keeps friends, for he has the true spirit of good-fellowship.

He is the man whom you enjoy going to with good news, and of whose sympathy you can be sure when you are in trouble. He is the friend, always, that everyone admires, trusts and likes, just because he has the smile that spells warmth.

A laugh is a little thing, and apparently to judge a man by his laugh seems like making a mountain out of a molehill. But "straws show which way the wind blows," and psychologists assert that the little things are the real indices to character. So watch out when your friends laugh, and see if they are worth while.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

BELGIAN HEROES RE-ENTER NAMUR



No Belgian troops fought more heroically to stem the German onrush in the autumn of 1914 than did the Thirteenth regiment of the line of the Belgian army at Namur. This unusual photograph shows the survivors of that famous regiment re-entering the city of Namur in triumph. They were given a great welcome by the inhabitants. The cyclists covered with flowers are shown on the march through the city.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1919, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 25.

REPENTANCE.

LESSON TEXTS—Jonah 3:1-10; Luke 13:1-5.
GOLDEN TEXT—Repent ye, and believe the Gospel.—Mark 1:15.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Isaiah 1:16-20; Luke 13:1-5; Acts 17:30, 31; 2 Cor. 7:9-11; 1 Peter 3:5.
PRIMARY TOPIC—God's Willingness to Forgive.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The People of Nineveh Repent.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Turning From Sin to God.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The Nature and Fruit of Repentance.

I. The Repentance of the People of Nineveh (3:1-10).

The following steps are noted in their conversion:

1. Hearing the Word of the Lord (vv. 1-4).

The Lord commanded Jonah to go to Nineveh, a great and wicked city, and there "preach the preaching" that he bade him. Jonah's runaway experience (see chapters 1, 2) was such that he was willing to obey God. His chastisement was severe, but by God's grace he was now ready to execute the commission. "Jonah arose and went unto Nineveh according to the word of the Lord" (v. 3). So great was the city of Nineveh that it required three days to compass it; that is, to visit its very centers of activity. Jonah, coming from Palestine, doubtless entered the city from the south, and during an entire day going from center to center cried, "Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown" (v. 4). Since the king's palace seems to have been in the south part of the city Jonah's message soon found its way to him. If every preacher would preach what God bids him there would be more cities turning to God.

2. Believing God (v. 5).

They not only believed God would visit judgment upon them, but believed in God, and put their trust in him for mercy and salvation.

3. Repented (vv. 5-9).

Their repentance was shown in (1) proclaiming a fast and putting on sackcloth (vv. 5-7). These marks of humiliation were shown by all, from the king on his throne to the most humble man. (2) Cried mightily to God (v. 8). In the midst of their humiliation they cried with intensity to God. (3) Turned from their evil ways (v. 8). The final test of repentance is turning from sin; it is hating sin badly enough to quit it.

4. Accepted by God (v. 10). When the Ninevites turned from their evil ways God refrained from executing doom upon them. It averted judgment. God is unchangeable. His holy nature is unalterably opposed to sin. When men repent from their sins his wrath is turned aside. This is what is meant by God repenting.

II. The Necessity of Repentance (Luke 13:1-5).

Repentance is necessary on the part of all, since all are sinners. "The wages of sin is death" (Rom. 6:23). While God is infinitely gracious, His holy nature compels him to cause judgment to fall upon those who will not turn from their sins to serve him. Repentance is not merely a matter of privilege, but of absolute necessity if one would escape the wrath of God. Repentance is the only door of escape from perdition. It is not a question of how great a sinner one is that determines the need for repentance, since God cannot look upon evil: "For thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look upon iniquity" (Hab. 1:13). No one can ever see him in peace unless he turns from his sins. God commands men to repent (Acts 17:30).

III. The Blessed Results of Repentance (Acts 2:37-38).

1. Remission of sins. Remit means to send away. The one who repents is rid forever of his sins, for he is a new man in Christ.

2. Gift of the Holy Spirit. When one is regenerated he not only is rid of his sins, but God, the Holy Spirit, takes up his abode in him. He is his teacher, guide and defender. These blessed results ought to move one to repent. The goodness of God ought to provoke men to penitence.

You Cannot Lose.

To have is to use, not to hoard. "He that saveth his life shall lose it." That is the reason for spending yourself—the fact that you cannot lose what you really have; the fact that spiritual quantities are real quantities; that the best in us is better and stronger than the worst, if we believe in it; that, to the eye of faith, Satan—like lightning—is forever falling from the heaven of things that endure.—W. H. Blake.

Influence of the Bible.

Hold fast to the Bible. It is the sheet-anchor of your liberties; write its precepts on your hearts, and practice them in your lives. To the influence of this book we are indebted for the progress made in civilization, and to this we must look as our guide in the future.—U. S. Grant.

God Is Love.

"Love is not love which alteration finds." The unchangeable is Love, and Love is the unchangeable, for God is Love.

BUSINESS SESSION OF THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

The gathering here of delegates to the 37th Annual Encampment of the Kentucky Department, Grand Army of the Republic, last week, was a notable event. One could scarcely believe that fifty-four years after the close of the great war in the United States there would be enough Union soldiers left to hold a state convention. But the Boys in Blue were very much in evidence from Wednesday noon until Friday noon. Some were still erect and alert; others were rather slow of step. Their presence in the streets, and in attendance upon our great gatherings in the College Chapel, at the night meetings, was an object lesson not soon to be forgotten. There were not so many in attendance as at the Encampment here thirteen years ago; but the mellowing influence of the years added much to the pathos of the occasion.

The necessary routine of business occupied the sessions of the forenoon and afternoon of Thursday, and also the forenoon of Friday. T. A. Casey of Dayton, Ky., presided over the business sessions of the Encampment proper. In the necessary absence of J. D. Compton of Covington, the Assistant Adjutant General for the past year, M. H. Davidson, of Louisville, took the minutes of the several meetings. Full reports of the activities of the past year were made by those whose terms of office were about to expire. It was found that the number of members had been materially reduced by death, though the number of Posts, 52, remained the same as a year ago. The prevalent feeling was that these yearly gatherings could not be kept up many years longer. This had a chastening effect on the members. Every one seemed in a tender frame of mind, and there was no friction in the proceedings. No self-seeking spirit brought about a contest for any of the offices. There was nothing of the ambition for honors shown in earlier days. One or two had honors thrust upon them. The list of officers elected for the ensuing year was given in last week's Citizen. The new Department Commander, Andrew Offutt, of Lebanon, was promoted from the office of Senior Vice Commander. He appointed John Barr of Lebanon as Assistant Adjutant General for the ensuing year. This is the most laborious office in the Department. Mr. Barr once held the same position twenty years ago. Since that time he has served in the State legislature, and for one year was Department Commander. There are other appointments to be made by the Commander, and Delegates to the National Encampment were chosen; but we are not able to give the full list. The Encampment has accepted the invitation from the Mayor and Board of Publicity of Louisville, to hold next year's Encampment in that city.

A joint meeting of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps, which held its state convention here at the same time, was held at the Parish House, from 9:00 until after 11:00 a. m., Friday, for the purpose of having Memorial services and installing the new officers. The memorials for members deceased during the past year were of touching interest. The meeting was open to the general public. Each of these affiliated organizations conducted its own memorial, and installation. Professor Dodge officiated for the G. A. R. installation, and Mrs. Dodge had the same honor in the W. R. C. The principal officers of the State W. R. C. for the year to come are as follows:

President, Mrs. W. Frances Hays, Berea.
Senior Vice President, Mrs. Mary Stoeckel, Newport.
Junior Vice President, Mrs. Laura Hellebusch, Covington.
Treasurer, Mrs. Annie J. Payne, Louisville.
Chaplain, Mrs. Hattie Kelsy, Providence.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, Berea.
Counselor, Mrs. Eva C. Armstrong, Covington.
Patriotic Instructor, Mrs. Mattie Turner, Richmond.
Press Correspondent, Mrs. Georgia P. Eastman, Louisville.
Inspector, Mrs. Louise Fillager, Dayton.
Instituting and Installing Officer, Mrs. Kate Herndon, Georgetown.

The G. A. R. Encampment, before its adjournment, passed the following resolutions, in addition to what appeared in The Citizen last week: Resolved: That we heartily thank Professor Rigby and other members of the male quartet, the College orchestra, Mrs. Richardson, and Miss Parker and her children of the

WASHINGTON GARDNER'S ADDRESS

In connection with the G. A. R. State Encampment, held in Berea last week, a public address was given in the College Chapel on Thursday night, by Hon. Washington Gardner, of Albion, Mich. He was chosen as the one to give the important address on this occasion, through his long and close acquaintance with Prof. LeVant Dodge of this place. They were students together in college, and members of the same literary society. Mr. Gardner has had a notable career. During the Civil War, on the day of which the opening of this Encampment was the anniversary, he fell severely wounded on the battlefield of Resaca, Ga. From the effects of that wound he never has fully recovered. This, however, has not prevented his becoming eminent in several different directions. Following his full classical course, he passed through the famous law school at Albany, N. Y., and at the conclusion was made the Class Valedictorian. Afterward he took a theological course, and finally decided to enter the Christian ministry. He held several important pastorates. From this he accepted an invitation from Albion College, Mich., with the faculty of which institution he was associated for several years. A large part of his work was in extending acquaintance with that college among people outside. In this manner the attendance upon the college was wonderfully increased. Subsequently he was appointed Secretary of State for Michigan to fill a vacancy. Afterward he was triumphantly elected for a full term. By this time his business capacity and breadth of view had become so widely known that he was called upon to represent his district in the congress of the United States. There he served for six consecutive terms, and came to be recognized as one of the most prominent and useful members in that body. In 1913 the National G. A. R. Encampment unanimously elected him as the Commander-in-Chief of the Organization. His administration was remarkably successful.

In his address, on Thursday night, he pointed out some of the dangers which confronted us in carrying out our policy of throwing our doors open to people of all nationalities. His address abounded in facts which should set us all thinking. Its spirit was that of stalwart Americanism. He showed that the thorough educating of our people, not only in such branches as ordinarily are taught in school, but in patriotism, is necessary if we would escape the grave perils which are assailing some other great nations of the world. He emphasized the importance of teaching thoroughly the English language, and he added, "In our public schools, the English language only." Space will not permit, nor memory serve to reproduce in full the telling points made in his thoughtful, earnest, and patriotic address.

Training School, for the fine music furnished at our public campfire.

Resolved: That we thankfully appreciate the patriotic generosity of Berea College in furnishing rooms and meals during our Encampment at so low a rate, when the excellence of the provisions for our comfort is taken into consideration. We also wish to thank personally the members of the College Committee, Messrs. Hudson, Burgess, Clark, Campbell, Hackett, Miss Sperry, etc., for the pains which they were continually taking to make us feel entirely at home. In doing this we also have in mind the generosity shown by various citizens of Berea in furnishing, without charge, their automobiles to bring us from the station to the college grounds, and to return us to the station after the Encampment closed.

Resolved: That our thanks are due "The Citizen" of Berea and especially to its managing editor, Mr. William E. Rix, for the full, clear, and flattering account given of the proceedings of this Encampment.

Few Fine Pearls Found.

New fine pearls are rarely found nowadays because the demand has been so great and the fisheries have been worked so continuously that the pearls are not given time to grow. If a fine pearl is bought, it is rarely one that has not been in the market for many years and passed from one dealer to another. Dealers today depend to a large extent upon purchases of pearls from collections of rajahs and princes in India and of old families in Europe. They declare that every time a large and really fine pearl appears in the market a hundred wealthy persons bid for it. Consequently the best pearls are beyond the reach of any but the wealthiest people.

THE GRAND REVIEW AND THE LAST PARADE

Few of the Veterans Who Marched Down Pennsylvania Avenue in 1865 Were Present at the Last Parade Over the Same Route, in 1915.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE GORDON MEADE, attended by a brilliant staff, rode at the head of the column that "rooped through Pennsylvania avenue and past the president's stand. For two days, May 23 and 24, 1865, the stream of war-weary veterans marched. It was the Grand Review.

Two hundred thousand men and boys in faded blue followed their ragged war flags in the long line that marched past the stand near the executive mansion, from which President Johnson, his cabinet, General Grant and American and foreign notables viewed the procession. The Army of the Tennessee and the Army of Georgia were assembled for the last time before they were mustered out and the men sent back to their homes. The war was over.

The fiftieth anniversary of the review was celebrated in 1915 in Washington. President Wilson wept as he watched the 20,000 survivors of the Grand Review falter by.

Wilson saw the aged and bent. Johnson saw the erect and strong, despite four years' struggle that tired and invigorated them simultaneously.

The World's Finest Army. The men who marched in '65 composed what historians have called the most efficient body of troops the world had known at that time. They were the victorious veterans of four years of desperate fighting; injured to hardship, experienced in horror and welded with discipline.

The men who marched four years ago could scarcely stand the parade. Their lines were patrolled by ambulances to care for those who fell by



Gen. U. S. Grant.

the way. Many limped along on canes and others had crutches. Still others leaned on the arms of stronger comrades.

It was a weak, slow procession.

THE ITALO-JUGOSLAV QUESTION

John G. Bastalich, Foundation School Student

The controversy between the Italians and the Yugoslavs, in which President Wilson's stand with the cause of the Yugoslavs has brought the Peace Conference to the greatest crisis, has been thoroughly investigated.

After Italy had gotten Trentino, Gorizia and Istria, she turned her eyes upon Fiume, but President Wilson and the Yugoslavs were in the way. Italy at once withdrew her delegates from the Conference.

Italy's principal reasons for wanting Fiume were: That the Croats to whom Italy was given, had fought against the Italians; that Fiume had voted to be under the Italian flag; that the fourteen points were not President Wilson's personal view, but a common view of allies, therefore one man cannot apply them.

It can readily be seen that the Italian argument is very slender. President Wilson says that Fiume was given to the Croats in the Pact of London. Fiume may have decided to join Italy but it was after the Croats had left the city. In the rest of the territory, that would necessarily have to go to Italy if the boundaries were so drawn as to include Fiume, there are over 90,000 Croats, Servs and Slovenes and less than 5,000 Italians. The giving of Fiume would mean the annexation of 100,000 Slavs and only 30,000 Italians.

It was talked of giving Fiume to Italy in 1923 and in the meantime

There were cheers and tears from the crowd.

Fifty-four years ago it took the army two days for review. In 1915 it took less than four hours. Several sections gave their battle cries as they passed the president; cries that were hollow and lacking in volume. Others sang the war songs of 50 years ago in quivering voices. One section sang "Marching Through Georgia" with a brave show of spirit. They were Sherman's men.

A life and drum corps passed playing "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," and many of those in the president's stand joined in the chorus. The veterans cheered again. As each contingent came along there would be a burst of applause.

It was a tired pageant by the time the president's reviewing stand was reached after a march of a mile from the capitol to the White House. The men appeared exhausted when they passed. The president stood throughout the entire review, removing his hat whenever the American flag passed.

The president stood on the same spot from which President Johnson viewed the mighty host. A chilly wind tempered the sun and the sky was cloudless. It was the last Grand Review.

A Nation Rejoiced. Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, suggested the first review. The public



Gen. George Gordon Meade.

and private buildings were decorated with flags and the colors. Triumphant arches and reviewing stands were erected along the line. The sidewalks were jammed with cheering thousands.

Washington's school children were assembled at the north end of the capitol, the girls in white on the stairs and the boys in white trousers and blue jackets on the terrace. The outburst of patriotic songs in childish voices was continuous. Across the front of the capitol on a huge banner was the legend:

"The Only National Debt We Can Never Pay Is the Debt We Owe the Victorious Union Soldiers."

Upon the drapings of the flags on the president's stand were inscribed the names of the 15 important battles and campaigns of the war: Atlanta, Wilderness, Stone River, South Mountain, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Savannah, Richmond, Petersburg, Bentonville, Donaldson, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Antietam and Spotsylvania.

Sheridan Not There. Sheridan's cavalry led the way, but the brilliant commander was absent,

assigned to a distant department of operations. But General Custer and General Merritt were there and the crowd went wild at the sight of the gallant warriors. The cavalry streamed by for an hour and three-quarters. Leading the first division of the Second Army corps was Brevet



Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who led the entire procession 50 years later.

The marching men were showered with flowers as they moved along to inspiring music. The tramp, tramp, tramp continued. Sherman's "bummers"—the transportation brigade—relieved the dramatic tension with their capers. Mounted on dejected horses and mules and carrying pigs, chickens and vegetables, they kept up a stream of whimsical raillery. Others strode along with the free-and-easy gait they had learned on the famous march from Atlanta to the sea.

Wondrous Spectacle.

No other nation has ever seen such a spectacle—a citizen army assembled for discharge after having saved a nation. The formal details alone remained before the men would be sent back to their homes to resume their peaceable occupation after their duties of bloodshed. Their joy was mixed with sadness.

They missed the rugged face of Lincoln, dear to their hearts. They missed the Grand Army of the Dead—350,528 comrades who had given their lives to make the Union whole. At the time of the Grand Review there were more than a million men enrolled in the military service of the United States, but the largest part of them could not attend the celebration, being assigned elsewhere.

Paid For in Blood.

The war had wrought sorrow in every home. The victorious armies had passed through 2,000 engagements. The Grand Review had been paid for. In a few days the soldiers would be civilians and would make the attempt to take up their lives where they left them at the call to war. So, they marched in their ragged uniforms, some weeping and some laughing, in the spectacular finale.

Timid souls feared the consequence of releasing a million trained soldiers in time of peace and advocated some form of restraint for the veterans, but their fears were without foundation. The men who marched those days in Washington were eager to turn to lives of service. The West and the middle West lay waiting development. Instead of an orgy of labor followed. The men who made the great middle-western states were men from the Grand Review.

hands of Hapsburgs. If Italy gets Fiume the people of Croatia and Slavonia will be surrounded on all sides by the Italian barriers. The people of Croatia love "Liberty" and have struggled under the yoke of autocracy for centuries. People of America, help them. They will repay you.

IN OLD BEREA IN KENTUCKY

By J. S. Mairty, G. A. R.

Berea Girls dress neatest,
On old Yanks smile sweetest,
And Berea's in Kentucky.

Students in the classes
Country's prettiest lasses
Sent to Berea in Kentucky.

There was no way to "Dodge"
The dormitory lodge
Of Berea's boys in Kentucky.

O, we have no regrets
Berea's welcome to old Vets
Was the cheeriest in Kentucky.

God bless the girls and boys
Who contributed our joys
At Berea in Kentucky.

God bless the Field and Staff
And all the handiwork
Of Berea in Kentucky.

Paint on Window Glass.

To remove paint or varnish from window glass. Keep the spots moistened till soft, with turpentine and ammonia; then rub with coarse cloth dipped in coarse salt. Or moisten spots with baking soda dissolved in hot water. Then scrape off. The edge of a coin is sometimes used.—Housewife.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY Bond

Bond, May 19. — Most farmers are about done planting corn. — R. E. Taylor and Harvey L. Fox were called to London last week to attend Federal Court. — The pie supper held at Bond Hall, May 10, for the Armenian and Syrian relief was quite a success. The hall was tastefully arranged by Mrs. Dabolt and Miss Mattie Burgins. The following program was well rendered: 1. Song—America, by audience. 2. Song—A Rose in No Man's Land, by male quartet. 3. Report of Red Cross Treasurer. 4. Music. 5. Talk—Conditions of Syria before and after the war, by Thomas Jowdy. 6. Solo—The Kingdom is coming, by Miss Mattie Burgin. 7. Address by the Rev. W. A. Worthington. 8. Music.

The pies were then sold by Judge J. W. Mullins for \$68.50. — The following contributions were also received:

Annvill Institute	\$12.85
Bond Sunday school	10.00
Boy Scouts	3.00
Other donations	6.65
Red Cross	200.00

Making a total of \$301.00 for the relief work which was immediately forwarded to the treasurer of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund.

OWSLEY COUNTY Island City

Island City, May 17. — Small grain, oats and grass and all vegetables are looking fine, but the frost salivated the fruit, such as apples and peaches. — Shelby Sizemore a youth of about fifteen years, shot and killed himself accidentally a few days ago. He was sawing wood on the farm of Hardin Wilson at the time of the accident. He took a shot gun out with him that day and when a Wood Hen came nearby the boy reached across a log for his gun with his right hand. In pulling the gun to him across the log it fired, entering the right side and passing through him. He said, "I am killed, killed, killed." These were the only words spoken. He passed out of this world in a few minutes. Shelby had many friends and was liked by all who knew him. His remains were taken to the Hunter graveyard in Clay county for interment. — It is a smart task to lease land in Owsley at present, without a bonus. — Mr. Hall, who drilled the great gas well, is drilling a well on D. J. Kidd's land at present. They have gone down to a depth of five or six hundred feet. — The Editor will please receive Mrs. Della Norris' subscription to The Citizen and look out for more subscriptions in the early future.

Conkling

Conkling, May 17. — Hardin Taylor and several others left Sunday for Harlan county to work. — Mrs. L. F. Morgan of Jackson is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Wilson. — Misses Mattie and Myrtle Mainous returned from Berea Monday. — Rose Anderson and Kathleen McCollum took dinner with Miss May Rowland Sunday. — Mrs. Riley Shepherd has been sick the past week. — Mrs. Rachel Lytle has been on the sick list also. — John Blake purchased a fine calf from J. W. Anderson. — J. Wilson and wife visited J. S. Rowland and family Sunday. — The farmers of this section are somewhat behind with their work on account of so much rain.

Scoville

Scoville, May 16. — Cainer Winn and family have had the flu. They are better now. — Several people of this place have been going to see Mrs. Nancy Herd of Peabworth, who is very poorly. — Miss Florence Mainous, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. M. C. Strong, at Lexington for the past several months, has returned home. — Mrs.

Mallie Harris and two of her children have been visiting her brothers, Bascomb and Melvin Dooley, at this place. — A crowd of young folks from this place attended church at South Booneville Wednesday night. — Mrs. Ben McIntire and Mrs. Robert Mainous of Buck Creek spent Monday with Mrs. C. B. Rowland.

Earnestville

Earnestville, May 12. — The Pyramid Oil Company is moving an oil drill on William Gabbard's property. — Johnnie Bowles and Miss Mayme Gabbard were quietly married last Wednesday evening. We wish the young couple a happy and prosperous life. — James Moss of Dayton, O., is visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harriett Simmons this week. — Sergt. Dan Gallagher has returned from over sea and is visiting old friends again. — Harrison Turner has moved back to the Levi Brandenburg property near Moores. — Miss Nannie Evans and daughter of Madison county are visiting their father, William Evans. — Miss Dora Evans of Idamay was the guest of Mrs. Elizabeth Gabbard the latter part of last week. — Frank Begley who has been with the Marines is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. G. Moore. — Hattie and Lee Gabbard went to Beattyville last week and had some dental work done. — Aunt Kate Begley has been very ill with bronchitis. — Mrs. Lizzie Marcum gave the young folks a social Saturday night. — Smallpox is raging in the home of Theopolis Brandenburg.

Major

Major, May 12. — There was church at Union Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, the Rev. Bill McIntosh preaching. — The Revs. Redman and Hall closed the revival meeting Saturday night at Doe Cree. — Misses Mattie and Myrtle Mainous returned from Berea Monday where they have been attending school. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arch Seale, May 3rd, twins, a boy and a girl. Their names are Gentry and Geneva. — Sunday school is progressing nicely; there were 105 present Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Dave Marshall, Jr., are moving to Madison county. Mrs. Bettie Mainous started to Richmond Monday where she will visit friends and relatives for a few days. — Conley Mainous and Ernest Roberts left here for Berea Friday. — Roy Pennergrass returned from Detroit, Mich., a few days ago where he has been working. — Bernie Judd returned from France last Saturday. — Miss Belle Mainous visited Miss Ursula Roberts Sunday night. — Mr. and Mrs. Ray Rowland from Winchester are here visiting friends and relatives for a few days. — The Rev. and Mrs. Bill McIntosh have moved to their new home. — Miss Lennie Mainous was the guest of Miss Mattie Rowland Sunday night.

GARRARD COUNTY Bryantsville

Bryantsville, May 21. Mr. and Mrs. Green Ward and son, Harold, of Harlan county are visiting relatives here. — A large number from here attended the Republican convention at Lexington, May 14. — Miss Ethel Estridge who has been teaching at Benham has returned home. — Mesdames A. B. and W. C. Wynn and J. T. Thompson were shopping in Richmond Saturday. — Mr. and Mrs. Tom Logsdon and little daughter, Geneva, visited his sister in Berea Sunday. — Mrs. Bennett Roope who has been very ill with tonsillitis is able to be up. — The Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Van Winkle and children of Middlesburg were guests of W. W. West and family several days last week. Mr. Van Winkle attended the Sunday school conventions in Lancaster and Danville while here. — Miss Fannie Dowden, having completed her school work at Bryantsville, is with her mother, Mrs. J. T. Thompson. — A number of friends accompanied Miss Willie Williams home from the E. K. S. N. at Richmond and were week end guests.

ESTILL COUNTY Locust Branch

Locust Branch, May 16. — We are having fine warm weather this week, and people are very busy planting corn. — Overt Richardson will preach at Beaver Pond church here on the third Saturday night and Sunday. Everybody is invited to attend. — Miss Ethel Abney, of Winchester, is visiting friends on Locust Branch this week. — We have several cases of measles in this vicinity. Hope everybody will soon be out again. — Mr. and Mrs. Otis Arnett of Berea spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bicknell. — Enez Bicknell has been visiting her uncle, Melvin Kindred. — Edd Webb and family of Richmond spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Richardson, of this place. — Rass Bingham of Jinks sold one of his farms this week. — Several girls from this place are in Irvine this Friday and Saturday taking the county examination. — The Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, May 12. — Many rafts of logs passed down the river to the mills at Heidelberg during the recent tide. — Owing to several days rain farming has been suspended in this county, and work in the oil fields has been retarded somewhat, but a number of good wells have been brought in during the last two weeks. — The Board of Supervisors met Tuesday after an adjournment of three days. They will finish the work in a few days. — Monday was county court day which brought in many people from the country and much trading was done.

Idamay

Idamay, May 12. — George Marcum entertained a host of friends Saturday evening. Among the guests were: Misses Ardie Hughes, Sarah Treadway, Martha Marcum, Lena and Maude Daniels, Charlie, Bertha and Fannie Hamilton, Carmen Hughes, Hubert Daniel, Walker and Chester Ross, Elmer Withers, Dolphus Burke, Dewie Jackson, and Cecil Hughes. All report a delightful time. — Idamay Base Ball team won its fourth straight victory Sunday afternoon from Heidelberg. Idamay 10 5 3 1 1 1 1 = 14 Heidelberg 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 = 2

Batteries

Idamay: Isaacs, C., Jackson, P., Heidelberg: Treadway, C., Baxter, P. J. I. Hughes made a business trip to Heidelberg last Monday. — Carman Hughes was injured while sliding to base Sunday in a baseball game. He is laid up for a while with a sprained shoulder. — Miss Beatrice Evans who has been at Cresmont for a while has returned home. — The epidemic of smallpox has been raging around here. — Miss Dora Evans who has been visiting over at Earnestville has returned home. — The Rev. Mr. Walman filled his regular appointment at Greys Chapel Sunday. A large crowd was present.

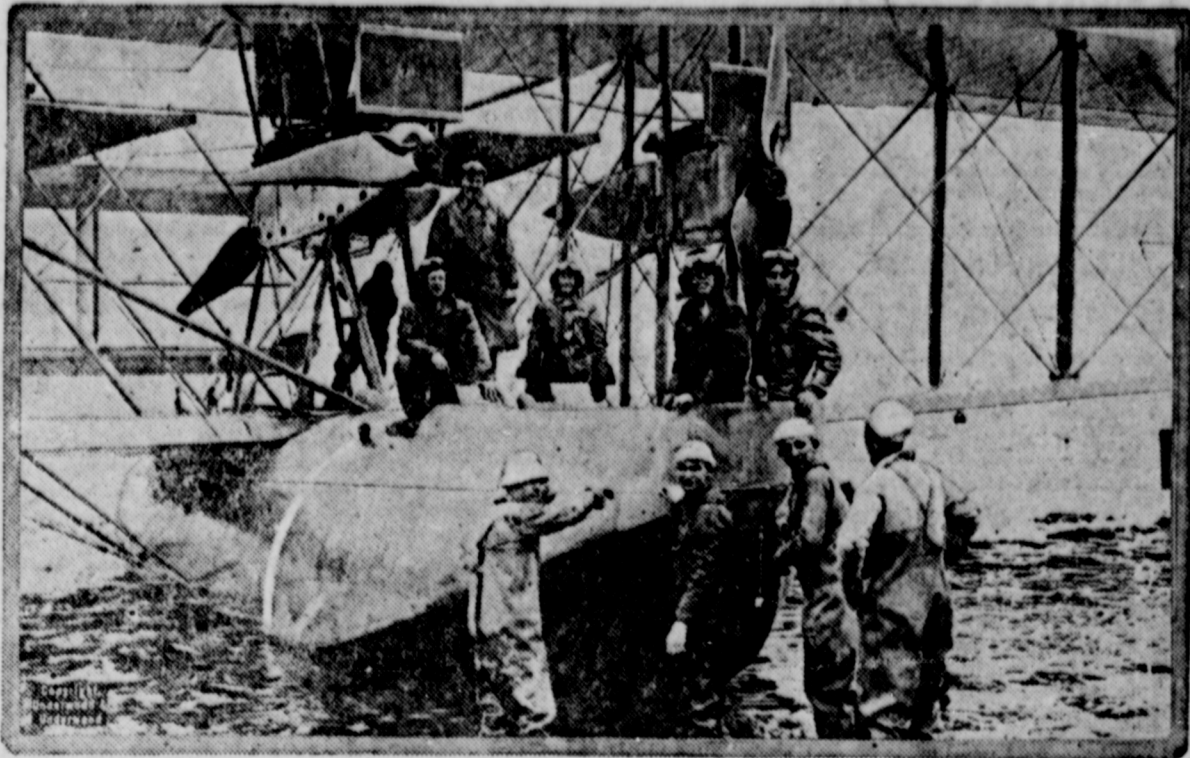
MADISON COUNTY Blue Lick

Blue Lick, May 12. — Farmers in this section are waiting impatiently to resume their corn planting which has been interrupted by a week of incessant rain. — "Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," and notwithstanding the downpours other branches of activity were available. The transplanting of tobacco, cabbage and sweet potatoes was pushed to the limit during the favorable season furnished by the rain. — We are glad to report the reorganization of Sunday school at Blue Lick, under the auspices of the Rev. Howard Hudson of Berea College. The school and services will be resumed upon a new basis. Let every body come and cooperate in the great work. — Mrs. Margaret Minter of Berea visited at the home of T. J. Flanery last Saturday and Sunday. — Willie Clarke and wife were visitors in this section Sunday. — Frank Kinnard is home on an visit to his mother. — Sheep shearing is the chief industry in this section.

Coyle

Coyle, May 19. — The people are not doing much farm work on account of so much rain. — Mr. and Mrs. James Gentry visited Mr. and Mrs. William Bates Sunday afternoon. — Miss Dora and Nellie Burns of Berea are visiting their sister, Mrs. George Bishop. — Gertrude, Rada and Emma Lake and Mr. and Mrs. George Jones visited Mr. and Mrs. Elgie Lake Sunday. — T. C. Glossip is working for Albert Powell of Rogersville this week. — Mrs. Willie Oglesby visited friends and relatives of Estill last week. — Mrs. Juanna Gabbard visited her aunt, Mrs. George Bishop, Sunday evening. — Tom Glossip visited his uncle on Red Lick Saturday night and Sunday. — Hanchel Todd visit-

NC-1 STARTING ON HER LONG OCEAN VOYAGE



The American seaplane NC-1 with her crew aboard, photographed just before the start of the first leg of the journey from Rockaway to Europe, via Halifax and Newfoundland.

ed in Lexington last week. — Rada and Gertrude Lake were in Richmond Saturday.

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, May 12. — Jim Fowler was taken to the Berea Hospital last week and is very sick. — Charles Ester Stout has returned from New York where he has been in service. — Mrs. America Fowler and daughter, Ella, of Berea, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Fowler last Saturday and Sunday. — Misses Opal Robinson and Mayvy McDaniel visited Mr. and Mrs. Fowler Sunday. — Misses Mary and Fannie Soper visited their grandmother, Mrs. Mary E. Gabbard, last Sunday. — Miss Mary Willaford has taken a backset and is very poorly with malaria. — Dan Shorte, who has just returned from over seas, visited his sister, Mrs. Allen Williams, last week. Mr. Shorte certainly had some thrilling experiences while "over there." — Fred Shockley has also returned from France.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, May 19. — The wet weather has put the farmers back with their work. — Tobacco setting has begun, although it seems that the plants are very small. — Dan Botkin has returned to Indiana. — Roy Botkin is still confined to the Robinson Hospital. He underwent a serious operation for injured spine, caused by a wreck in a car two years ago. — Mr. Garrett bought a fine cow and calf from Peter H. Moore. — Mrs. Eliza Creech has sold her property and is returning to her home in Harlan county where she is running a boarding house. — Mrs. Pearl Brown is with her brother Roy Botkin.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, May 12. — Herbert Click of Kerby Knob spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Click. — Mabel Johnson has returned after a week's visit with Miss Lillie Hatfield at Waco. — Charles Johnson has gone to Barboursville to work. — Mrs. B. F. Gay is recovering from the flu. — Mrs. Joe Lewis is making an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Mamie Richardson, of Hamilton, O. — Mrs. W. M. Davis and son, Billie, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson of Wallacetown. — Sergt. Huston Turpin of Cincinnati, O., who has just returned from over seas, spent Wednesday with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson. — Miss Nannie Powell spent Sunday at Kerby Knob. — Miss Lucy Brewer has entered the Berea Foundation School. — George Bratcher, Sr., spent the past week at Panola. — Mrs. L. K. Flanery and son, Arch, spent Thursday at W. A. Johnson's. — Mrs. John Robinson and son, Harry, of Dreyfus were the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lewis. — Prof. J. C. Bowman entertained his class from Berea at a lawn party Wednesday evening. — Ben McGuire who has been very sick with pneumonia is better. — John Neely and Ray Johnson were the welcome guests of Roy Hatfield at Waco Sunday. — Oscar Shockley spent Sunday with A. W. Bernell. — Master Harold Matheny is visiting Glendon Click. — There will be an all day Memorial Service at this place Sunday, May 18. At 10 o'clock there will be an address by the Rev. Howard Hudson at the Silver Creek cemetery and at 11 o'clock, an address at the church by the pastor, L. Van Winkle; 12 o'clock, dinner; 1:30 to 3:00 o'clock, music and addresses by various persons.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Cooksburg, May 19. — The farm-

ers are much delayed on account of rain. — Several neighbors have been attending court at Mt. Vernon this week. — The apple and peach crop is a total failure in this part. — A large crowd of the neighbors attended church at New Hope Sunday. — Ethel McGuire spent Sunday with Ethel Thomas and they had a splendid play. — Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Ash have been keeping house for Mrs. C. L. Thomas while she was absent. — Mrs. C. L. Thomas has 120 little chicks. — The weather seems to be very cool and frost is threatening us again. — The friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Evans of Orlando are much grieved over the death of their little son, who was accidentally killed by a horse Friday.

PRAIRIE TROOPS ARRIVE HOME (Continued from Page One)

passenger on the Mount Vernon, and General Shanks welcomed Major General Bell, Jr., and his staff.

Governor Welcomes Troops.

Riding at sea and fighting toward the great transport was a little tug, leaning against the rail on the fo's'le and braving the waves that rushed angrily against the bows of the little boat stood Gov. Frank O. Lowden and his welcome committee.

Out in the bay the tug swung alongside the transport and the party scrambled aboard. And then came the welcoming the governor had promised the men of the Thirty-third division when they grimly turned toward France many months before.

He shook the hand of Maj. Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding the division, and then the officers of the One Hundred and Thirty-second infantry, the old Second Infantry of the West side, Chicago.

With General Bell were the headquarters division, headquarters troop

and the railroad detachment of the Thirty-third division, comprising 514 officers and men.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second infantry was complete with the exception of 43 detached officers. It aggregated 58 officers and 3,234 men.

Message to Other Regiments.

The other men of the Prairie division, coming over in a chain of ships from New York to Brest, then received the message as it cracked from the wireless. They were told to look for just such a cheer when they arrived. They would be feted and dined in Chicago when they reached the city by the lake.

The governor sent a message to sea to greet the men before the arrival. It read:

"It was a solemn hour for us when we saw you go," the message said. "During all the months that have intervened we have followed you with pride and love, and now, as you return to us, we are filled with joy and gratitude. Illinois awaits you with open arms and swelling heart. 'Welcome home, brave sons of Illinois.'"

Chicago is assured of 7,382 of the returning heroes of the Prairie division as the first contingent to whom she will play host.

They will arrive the week of May 26—probably on that date or on May 27. It will be the greatest military parade the city has known.

Will Be 21,000 in Division.

Assurances have been given by Colonel McAndrews in charge of troop transportation and other war department officials that the Prairie division will be rushed back home in as large sections as possible. The division—that part of it which will go to Camp Grant for demobilization—will number about 21,000. It is likely to go forward in three sections.

Twenty-eight officers and 1,770 men of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry, Twenty-ninth division (old National Guard of New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia), arrived on the transport Floridan.

THE \$13,000,000 SALVATION ARMY POSTER



"A man may be down, but he's never out," the Salvation Army slogan, furnished the theme for the official Home Service Fund Campaign poster designed by Frederick Duncan, the noted artist. From this he has evolved a striking artistic creation, typifying the hand of the Salvation Army reaching out to rescue those who are enshrouded in the clouds of poverty and vice. A Salvation Army lass is the principal figure, and the scarlet lining of her cloak, thrown back as she enfolds those who are calling out to her in distress, furnishes the poster with its one spot of brilliant color. The background is of blacks, grays and greens, indicative of the storm clouds of misery and want.

No More War Flour Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

Returns to its before-the-war
high standard of quality

Once Tried - - - Always Used